The Bedford Gazette.

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GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

GENTLEMEN:—From the days of William Penn, the great and pious founder of our Commonwealth, it has been the universal custom of my predecessors, when making their annual communications to the General Assembly, to acknowledge their gratitude to and dependence upon the Great Lawgiver of the Universe. In imitation of thier noble example, let us earnestly invoke His blessing and guidance in our efforts to perform the great work of legislation now before us, in such manner as to meet His approbation, as well as that of our common constituents.

In transmitting to you the seventy-ninth annual message since the organization of the present state government, it affords me the highest gratification to congratulate you and our fellow-citizens generally on their enjoying, to an unusual degree, the blessings of health and unstinted prosperity; and that our principles and institutions—the pride and boast of every true hearted patriot—although tried again in the crucible of a heated political contest, the heavings of popular passion, and the collusion of parties, from which we have just emerged, remain unimpaired and vital in every part.

Under such auspicious circumstances you have assembled, for the purpose of discharging the important duties, and assuming the special responsibilities which devolve upon you. It is extremely difficult; even with the greatest caution in your deliberations, to enact laws that will fully meet the expectations and approbation of all the people; but much of this difficulty may be overcome by avoiding legislation for personal and special interests and not being unmindful of the magnitude of the interests of the State, and of its rapidly advancing population, wealth and influence to destinies beyond the reach of human vision. A nobler heritage was never given to man thanthat which wepossess geographically and politically of the greatest importance, an area of more than forty four thousand square miles; diversified with mountains, valleys, plains, rivers; mountains covered with majestic forests of valuable timber of almost every variety; plains dotted with comfortable homesteads, and presenting well cultivated farms and luxuriant fields marked by the advancement of agriculture—the parent, supporter and stimulator of every species of industry, exchange and commerce; hills and valleys with teeming mines of all the varieties of coal, iron, oil, salt and other minerals; with farmers, manufacturers, mechanics, woolgrowers, coal and iron miners, oil producers, and merchants full of activity and confidence; with thousands of miles of railroads and canals to transfer vast products to market, and accommodate the travel of four millions of happy and properous people. Nor should we be forgetful of education in all its branches, of the public charities, prisons, reformatories, the collection of properly imposed taxes the speedy reduction of the State debt, the preservation of order, and the more certain protection of life, business and property. All these interests and perhaps others of equal importance, demand legislation of the most enlightened, liberal and comprehensive character.

In conformity to the requirements of the Constitution, I proceed to invite your attention to such measures as are deemed necessary for your consideration, and to assure you of my willingness to share with you the anxieties and responsibilities of all legislation calculated to advance the prosperity of the people and the best interests of the Commonwealth.

Finances.

From the reports of the Auditor General and State Treasurer, the following statement has been carefully prepared, and exhibits the receipts and disbursements for the fiscal year ending November 30, 1869:

Receipts.

Balance in Treasury, Nov. 30, 1869		$1,012,925 37
Ordinary receipts during the fiscal year ending Nov. 30, 1869		5,241,711 28
Total in the Treasury during the year ending Nov. 30, 1869		6,254,636 65
Disbursements.		
Ordinary expenses paid during the year ending Nov. 30 1869	$2,485,114 27	
Loans, &c redeemed at Treasury	109,644 09	
Loans redeemed by the Comissioners of the Sinking Fund	362,762 09	
Int'st paid at Treas'y	170,665 74	
Interest paid by Commissioners of Sinking Fund	1,725,587 97	
		4,853,774 16
Balance in Treasury, Nov 30 1869		1,400,862 49

It will be observed from the above, that part of the loans and part of the interest are paid at the Treasury, and part of both by the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund. This produces a complication of accounts; which in order to avoid, and to simplify the financial statement, I recommend that authority be given by law to charge the Commissioners with the whole amount of the State debt, and also with all the money applicable to the payment thereof, and that they alone be credited with all payments on both principal and interest of State debt.

Public Debt.

The following is a statement showing the nature of the indebtedness of the Commonwealth, on November 30, 1869:

Funded debt, viz:		
6 per cent. loans	$25,311,180 60	
5 per cent. loans	7,277,384 38	
4½ per cent. loans	112,000 00	
		$32,700,564 38
Unfunded debt, viz:		
Relief notes in circulation	$96,397 00	
Interest certificates outstanding	13,086 52	
Interest certificates unclaimed	4,448 38	
Domestic creditor's certificates	44 67	
		113,976 57
Amount of public debt, Nov 30, '69		32,814,540 95
The public debt Nov. 1868		33,286,947 13
Deduct the amount redeemed at the Treasury, during the year ending Nov 30, 1869, viz:		
5 per cent loans	$472,387 18	
Relief notes cancelled	19 00	
		472,406 18
Public debt Nov. 30, 1869 as above.		32,814,540 95

Reduction of the Public Debt.

At the commencement of the present administration in January, 1867, the total outstanding indebtedness of the State was *thirty-seven million, seven hundred and four thousand, four hundred and nine dollars and seventy-seven cents.* Since then, and up to November 30, 1869, the sum of *four million, eight hundred and eighty-nine thousand, eight hundred and sixty eight dollars and eighty-two cents* have been paid, and at five per cent., the sum of $244,493 44, in interest, is annually saved to the Commonwealth. Consequently, the total amount of indebtedness of the Commonwealth on November 30, 1869, was *thirty-two million, eight hundred and fourteen thousand, five hundred and forty dollars and ninety-five cents.*

The reduction during the year ending November 30, 1869, amounts to *four hundred and seventy-two thousand four hundred and six dollars and eighteen cents.*

Assets in Sinking Fund.

The assets remaning in the Sinking Fund are as follows, viz —Bonds of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, six million, three hundred thousand dollars. Agreeably to an act dated March 30, 1869, the Sinking Fund Commissioners delivered all the obligations of the Sunbury and Erie Railroad Company, being third mortgage bonds, to the Allegheny Valley Railroad Company, and received therefor thirty five second mortgage bonds of one hundred thousand dollars each, making in all three million, five hundred thousand dollars, executed by the said Allegheny Valley Railroad Company, and guaranteed by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, the Northern Central Railroad Company, and the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad Company payable to the Commonwealth as follows, viz:

The principal of one of said bonds ($100,000) shall be payable each and every year beginning January 1, 1875, and so continuing annually thereafter until the said sum of three million, five hundred thousand dollars shall be paid, with interest thereon from January 1, 1872.

The citizens of Pennsylvania have always borne taxation not only patiently but cheerfully, and they are still as willing as ever to contribute to the payment of all the obligations resting upon the State, but they expect their public servants who are intrusted with the management of their affairs, to act upon the most prudent and economical basis. In a word, they demand reform in the management of the financial affairs of the State, and, as far as possible, the retrenchment of all unnecessary expenditures.

On the 30th of January last, replying to a resolution of the Senate, I said:

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt, through the Clerk of your Honoroble body, a copy of the following resolution, passed on the 12th inst., to wit:

"*Resolved*, That the Governor be requested to submit some plan to the Senate to secure the State from loss by the accumulation of large amounts of surplus funds in the Treasury.

"In reply, I beg leave to direct your attention to my message of January 8, 1868, in which I say, 'the balance now in the Treasury might be rendered productive by being invested in the bonds of the State, bearing six per cent. interest;' and to the message of January 6, 1869, where I remark, 'whenever there may be surplus funds in the Treasury, they can with safety and benefit to the State, be employed in the purchase of its outstanding bonds, and in saving the interest on them which would accumulate prior to their maturity.

Since making these suggestions, and maturely deliberating upon the subject, I have seen no reason to change my mind in relation thereto; and now submit the same plan, more specifically set forth, based upon the following statement of the loans of the Commonwealth, viz:

Amount of coverdue, loans including bank charter loans and relief notes unredeemed		$ 359,482 25
Am't payable in '1st 1870, in 5 p. ct.		1,483,815 65
do.	1871..do..6..do..	2,820,750 00
do.	1872..do..6..do..	4,907,150 00
do.	1872..do..5..do..	92,850 00
do.	18 7..do..6..do..	7,999,600 00
do.	1877..do..5..do..	3,934,400 00
do.	1878..do..5..do..	321,000 00
do.	1879..do..6..do..	400,000 00
do.	1882..do..6..do..	9,273,050 00
do.	1882..do..5..do..	1,185,950 00
do.	1882..do..44..do..	112,000 00
Amount of loans		32,810,647 99

To the liquidation of these loans the surplus funds in the Treasury could, with great propriety, be applied. This indebtedness is held in bonds bearing interest; and it will readily be perceived that this interest will be saved to the State upon whatever amount of these bonds may be redeemed, and the State be saved from all risks of loss by the accumulation of large amounts of surplus funds in the Treasury.

A few illustrations will show the beneficial workings of this plan. At the termination of the fiscal year ending November 30, 1868, there was an unexpended balance in the Treasury of $1,012,915.38. If the suggestions heretofore made had been carried out, by the investment of one million of dollars, at that time, in the five per cent. bonds that will fall due July 1, 1870, and which I am credibly informed could then have been purchased at something less than their par value, the interest on the same, from November 30, 1868, to July 1, 1869, would be seventy-nine thousand, one hundred and sixty seven dollars and sixty-seven cents, which has been lost to the State. Again, on the 30th of November, 1869, there was in the Treasury an unexpended balance of $1,400,862.49. If one million, four hundred thousand dollars of this sum had been invested in the same kind of bonds at par, on the 1st day of December, 1869, the interest for the seven remaining months, ending July 1, 1870, would be $40,833.35, but which, in consequence of non-conformity to this plan, will be lost to the Commonwealth. I cannot reiterate too strongly my recommendations on this subject, and would, therefore, recommend that a law be passed making it the duty of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund to invest all surplus funds as rapidly as they accrue in the Treasury, in the purchase of the bonds of the Commonwealth next falling due.

I beg, once more, to remind the Legislature that the salary of the State Treasurer should at least be equal to that of the Governor. It is only seventeen hundred dollars, a sum entirely insufficient to command the services of any responsible man, who is required to furnish a bond with good and approved sureties, for eighty thousand dollars, and to run the risk of handling at least five or six million of dollars per annum, without the unlawful use of the State funds, and subsidies from sources that dare not be revealed to the public because they are positively prohibited by law, under penalties of no ordinary magnitude. Yet there are but few men who have held this office, however poor they may have been when they took charge of it, who have not become rich. There is certainly some advantages to be gained by the holding of the position of State Treasurer, unknown to the public, but which readily accounts for the disgraceful scramble, and for the political and moral debauchery which the people of this State seem to be doomed annually to witness, in the election of that officer; and because of the disgrace it brings upon their representatives, the people hang their heads in indignation and shame. Then, in the name of the good people of Pennsylvania, I call upon the members of the Legislature, without distinction of party, to rise above the murkyness of the polluted atmosphere of the past, to the true dignity of manhood and exalted patriotism, and purify the election of Treasurer as well as that of every other officer within this Commonwealth, and punish every one who tampers with the purity of elections, whatever may be his positionor pretensions. And then every one who shall have performed his whole duty to sustain the true interests of the State and to maintain the high dignity of her character, may return unpolluted and with a clear conscience to his constituen's, who will receive him with open arms, and with the joyful exclamation of "well done good and faithful servant."

Liberal appropriations are made annually to our penitentiaries, lunatic asylums, ond other charitable and beneficial institutions, without requiring from those who receive and disburse the money any satisfactory evidence that it has been faithfully applied to the objects intended. This is wrong, and should be corrected without delay. All officers of the State who receive public moneys, not excepting the Governor are required by law and usage to settle their accounts, on proper vouchers, in the Auditor General's office. This is right; and there is no good reason why the same accountability should not be enforced against all those who receive annually such large sums of money from the bounty of the Commonwealth. I, therefore, recommend that a law be passed requiring all persons who receive and disburse State appropriations, to take proper vouchers for all moneys so expended by them, and to make quarterly settlements of the same in the Auditor General's office. This is important, not only to protect the interests of the State, but also the good name of those who receive and disburse the money, and of the members of the Legislature through whose influeace the appropriations are represented to be procured.

For many years the general appropriation bills have been signed on the day of the adjournment of the Legislature and I here repeat my suggestions of last year on this subject. "The Governor has been forced either to sign the bills without proper investigation, notwithstanding any objections he may have; suspend the means to defray the operations of the government for the ensuing year; or call an extra session of the Legislature. It is therefore earnestly desired that the appropriation bill be taken up, discussed and passed at a sufficiently early period during the session to enable the Governor to give it that thorough examination its importance demands."

Common Schools.

The peculiar interest which is always manifested by the people in the subject of education, is an inducement to lay before you, more at length than would otherwise be done, the principal statistics of the system drawn from the report of the Superintendent of Common Schools.

There are within the State 1,971 school districts; 13,936 schools; 2,445 graded schools; 12,900 school directors; 76 superintendents; 17,142 teachers, and 815,753 pupils. The average cost of tuition for each pupil is ninty-seven cents per month. The whole cost of tuition for the year is $3,500,704.26. Total cost including expenditures of all kinds during the year, $6,986,148.92. Estimated value of school property $14,015,632.

Notwithstanding the fact that our school law was made gen ral in the year 1848, it is remarkable that there still remain five districts within the State which have not yet conformed thereto. Hopes are entertained that four of these will soon accept the conditions of the law, and the remaining one, known as the Harmony District, under the control of the "Economites," having a good school of its own, will probably not adopt the public school system so long as the present organization of that society exists. It is, therefore, a subject worthy of hearty congratulation that our school system has been so universally adopted by the voluntary consent and general acquiescence of the people.

As important auxillaries to our common schools, the Normal schools are entitled to assume the front rank.—Their flourishing condition may be understood from the following statistics: The whole number of students that have attended the four Normal schools is 10,237, of whom 321 have graduated. During the past year there were in these institutions 76 teachers, and 4,178 students. Since my last annual communication, a State Normal school has been fully established and recognized at Bloomsburg, Columbia county. Its buildings are of the most finished and substantial character, and it commences its career under the most auspicious circumstances. Another is now in a state of preparation at California, Washington county, and will probably be completed during the current year.

Your attention is again invited to the fact that there are about seventy-five thousand children in the State that do not attend schools of any description, and who are permitted to grow up in ignorance and without employment, and, in many instances, from lack of industrial and educational training become not only the votaries of vice, but a prolific source from which the inmates of our prisons and penitentiaries are supplied.

The number of children throughout the State attending private schools, is estimated at eighty-five thousand.

The aggregate of the educational condition of the children of the Commonwealth, may be thus stated:

Attending the public schools	815,753
Attending private schools	85,000
Not attending schools of any kind	75,000
Whole number of children	975,753

The subject of non-attendance by so large a portion of children, is specially and most earnestly commended to your consideration. It is true economy on the part of the State, if possible, to save these children from ignorance, vagrancy and crime. To neglect them would be inexcusable, if not criminal. Doubtless in your assembled wisdom you will be able to devise some effectual mode by which this evil can be remedied.

Many of the recommendations contained in the report of the Superintendent are of the utmost importance, and eminently deserving of serious attention and legislative action. The facts above set forth illustrate most forcibly the practical value of our most admirable common school system, and bear testimony that cannot be misunderstood, to the wisdom and liberality by which it has been conceived and so successfully carried into effect.

Soldiers' Orphans' Schools.

Attention is invited to the report of the Superintendent of the Soldiers' Orhpans' Schools, for the year ending May 31, 1869, in which is exhibited their condition, circumstances and expenditures.

The whole number of children admitted into these schools from their origin to the 31st day of May, 1869, is four thousand five, hundred and nine; of whom three hundred and seven have been discharged on order, five hundred and eighteen on age, and fifty-three have died; making a total of eight hundred and seventy-eight, when left three thousand, six hundred and thirty-one in the schools at the end of the year. Up to May 31, 1869, the number of discharges from the schools have exceeded former estimates by one hundred and seventy-five. The number of applications for admission on file and not acted on, was seven hundred and one; some from every county in the State except six.

The sanitary condition of the children in these schools has been remarkably good. And from the foregoing statement it appears that during the four years in which they have been in operation, the whole number of deaths has been less than one-third of one per cent. per annum.

The entire cost for maintenance, education, clothing and general expenses, for the year ending May 31, 1869, differs but little from the original estimate of the Superintendent, and

Amounts to		$500,971 62
To pay which there was an unexpended balance of	$6,004 74	
Appropriated April 11, '68	400,000 00	
Appropriated March 13, '69	50,000 00	
		456,004 74
Balance unprovided for		44,966 88

For which sum there should be a special appropriation without delay, to meet the pressing wants of the teachers of the different institutions, who have been already compelled to await its payment for more than seven months.

In his last annual report, the Superintendent estimated the expenses for the current year terminating May 31, 1870, at $494,700. The sum appropriated for that year, by act of April 16, 1869, was $450,000. As the Superintendent reports the expenses will not materially vary from his estimate, there will therefore be a deficit of $44,700 for the current year, to be provided for during the present session.

For the maintenance of these schools during the year ending May 31, 1871, it is estimated that $534,500 will be required. Which sum I recommend to be appropriated, with the positive understanding that the expenditures shall not exceed that amount.

We are admonished by the rapid expansion of the system, and by the constantly increasing desire to obtain admission in these schools, that some definite limit should be determined upon by law. It is therefore recommended that the indigent children of Pennsylvania soldiers, who served in Pennsylvania regiments, and who died prior to Jan. 1, 1866, from wounds received or disease contracted in the service of the United States during the late war, shall be hereafter admitted, and none others.

With unsparing patience, well considered measures, and earnestness of purpose, many defects have been eradicated, and the schools have been advanced to a more perfect and efficient system than that by which they were at first characterized, and elevated to a condition not second to any similar institutions in the country. This humane and philanthropic service is being performed by intelligent officers and faithful teachers, which will be more fully shown by their reports, communicated for the information of the Legislature.

The establishment of these institutions, where the destitute orphan children of the soldiers who lost their lives in the suppression of the late rebellion, are fed, clothed and educated at the public expense, continues to command the cordial support, approval and encouragement of our citizens, and tends to elevate, everywhere, the reputation of Pennsylvania, (the first State to establish such schools,) to the highest degree, for her justice, patriotism and philanthropy.

Most heartily have the people endorsed the past action of their representatives in relation to these schools, and there exists not a single doubt but that they will most cordially approve all necessary appropriations for the continuance of the support, education and guardianship of these adopted children of the Commonwealth. To the honor, State pride and humanity of the Legislature is confided the guarding and maintaining of these sacred interests, and in the faithful discharge of this noble duty, you shall receive from me a special and zealous concurrence.

Agricultural College.

The establishment of this college was undoubtedly intended as a progressive movement, and under the impression that it would contribute much to the easy acquisition of a combined knowledge of agriculture, science and literature, and to promote the practical education of the industrial classes in the several pursuits of life. It has been fostered by the most liberal legislation and is endowed with the sum of $381,590, invested in United States and Pennsylvania bonds, yielding an aggregate interest this year of $25,551 90, which has been paid to the trustees of the institution. Thus far the most satisfactory results from the workings of the college have not been realized. But it is now under the direction of a president and six professors. It receives for its pupils only males over the age of fifteen years, qualified for admission by a good common school education.—There are in at present forty-five students, with a fair prospect of a considerable increase in number. Tuition, board and the ordinary necessaries of life, are there furnished at a less rate than is generally demanded for boarding alone, thus affording an extraordinary opportunity to the youth of the country to acquire an accomplished education with comparatively small expenditures. Under these circumstances the college deserves the indulgent sympathy and support of the people.

Three experimental farms are connected with the college, purchased at an aggregate cost of $43,886 50. One is located at the college, one in Indiana county, and one in Chester county.—Operations have been commenced upon them under the prescribed programme of a series of experiments with promises of complete success; the results of which are to be reported annually to the Legislature by the Professor of Agriculture. It is confidently expected that the record of these experimental results will prove highly interesting, and greatly beneficial to the community.

Military.

The military department is one of importance to the honorable history of the Commonwealth, and to that of her citizens individually. It is the custodian of all the military records of the State, embracing that of every officer and private soldier, and the history of every military transaction performed by the State for the suppression of the rebellion. It has also in its custody all the regimental, State and National flags borne by our soldiers, and many trophies of war won by their valor on the field. All of which should be systematically and carefully preserved and perpetuated.

During the last three years all the staff officers rendered necessary by the war, and the different offices established for the convenience of the soldiers, have been discontinued, and the duties performed by them, as well as official books and papers, have been transferred to the Adjutant General's department. He is, therefore, the only military officer remaining, to whom recourse is constantly had for statistics and information, not only by the soldiers, and their relatives and attorneys, but by other States and by the War Department at Washington. All these circumstances, connected with the present flourishing condition of the volunteer militia in the State, induce me to request the continuance of legislative favor for the Adjutant General's department, and that it may be genererously supplied with such appropriations as have been requested by the Adjutant General for that office.

An unusual martial activity prevails throughout the State, but more particularly in Philadelphia. The encouragement which has been afforded to the uniformed militia has been responded to with alacrity, and is exhibited as follows: In 1866, there were eight volunteer companies; in 1867, thirty-eight; in 1868, sixty seven, and in 1869, one hundred and eighty four. No less than one hundred and seven companies were organized during the year ending November 30, 1869, of which fifty six are in Philadelphia, and fifty one in other parts of the State.

This is a small but efficient and well equipped force, which, in case of riot, rebellion, or other public danger, would be ready at once to imperil itself for the enforcement of the laws, and the protection of the lives and property of the citizens. It is, therefore, desirable that the Legislature should give the volunteers such practical aid as would, in some degree, compensate them for the time and money expended to maintain their organizations, in which the people are as much interested as the volunteers themselves.

The report of the Adjutant General will be found a very interesting document, containing much valuable information and many important suggestions. A careful perusal of its contents and such action thereon, as seems to be demanded by their importance, is recommended. Gen. D. B. M'Creary has been elected to membership in one of your honorable bodies, and with his last report he closed his career as Adjutant General. In losing his valuable services from a position he has so ably filled for more than two years, the hope is indulged that the department will gain an intelligent and devoted friend and an able and efficient advocate in the halls of legislation.

Military History.

The report of the State Historian is deserving of your careful attention. In it you will find a detailed account of the operations of his department from its commencement to the present time. The work entrusted to his care is one of no ordinary character and responsibility, requiring talents of a high order, patient industry, careful research, and unbiased judgment. The labor to be performed is immense, and can only be properly appreciated by those fully acquainted with its magnitude. It embraces a faithful account of all the organizations of Pennsylvania troops during the war of the rebellion; the collection and adjustment, in a comprehensive form of each military organization, and an unprejudiced description of all military transactions of importance, so far as the volunteers of this State are concerned, in the camp and in the field, throughout the most terrific conflict of arms that has ever occurred in the history of the world.—The propriety of such a work must be apparent to every intelligent citizen of the Commonwealth. Certainly it is due to the citizen soldiers, who offered their lives in the defence of their country, that their names should, at least, receive a place in the archives of the State, toward whose honor and glory their gallant deeds have so largely contributed.

The work of the Historian, when completed, will embrace four large octavo volumes, in which the name of every Pennsylvania volunteer will have its appropriate place. Two of these volumes are already completed, in a manner highly creditable to the Commonwealth. The third is rapidly progressing, and with a generous appropriation on the part of your honorable body the entire history will be executed, if not before, soon after the close of the present year. Most other States are publishing histories similar to this, and it is due to the importance of the subject, and to the credit of the State, that Pennsylvania should not be behind in this patriotic undertaking.

Home for Disabled Soldiers.

There is, probably, no State in the American Union that has contributed more liberally toward the support of charitable and benevolent institutions than that of Pennsylvania. The appropriations annually made for the benefit of the soldiers' orphans' schools, asylums for the deaf and dumb, blind and insane, and many similar worthy establishments in which the poor, helpless and otherwise friendless are cared and provided for, reflect great credit upon the Legislatures who have donated the requisite means for their support. But there is one other institution needed, and the claims for which are more strongly urged by every principle of humanity and patriotism, than any other now in existence, which has not yet received the attention its vast importance imperatively demands.—This is a home for the soldiers who have "borne the battle" in defence of the honor, integrity and perpetuity of the American Union. No men living have as powerful claims upon the generosity and nurturing care of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, as those who, upon the battle field, fought to protect it from threatened devastation and destruction, and who in this patriotic service, endangered their lives, sacrificed their health, lost their limbs, and became enfeebled and disabled for life. And yet we daily see these men, (and who does not blush to see them?) to whom we owe the preservation of our government, the homes we enjoy, and almost everything we possess, hobbling about our streets upon crutches, with missing limbs, and otherwise so enfeebled as to be entirely unfitted for any remunerative employment, begging their bread from door to door or sitting upon the corners of the streets turning an organ for the few pennies the charitable passer by may feel disposed to bestow. Every one of these helpless men, whose patriotic devotion to his country has brought him to this deplorable condition, is a burning reproach to the State for whose welfare he has met the most serious and lamentable of all misfortunes. All of them appeal, by their wounds and destitution, to the people of the Commonwealth for that care which, in such contingencies, was promised the soldier of the Union, his widow, and his orphan children. It is time that all such promises should be redeemed. The wounded and helpless soldiers have a claim upon the State which should not and cannot be ignored. And I do earnestly recommend in their name, and in their behalf, that measures be taken by your honorable body, to establish for them a home where they shall be amply provided with the necessary comforts of life, and no longer be compelled to be pensioners upon the scanty charity of the world. This a debt the State absolutely owes, and no time should be lost in its honorable liquidation.

Insurance Department.

In two former communications your attention was called to the importance of establishing in the State an insurance department similar to those existing in other States. But the Legislature has thus far failed to give the subject that consideration which interests of such magnitude to the people seem to demand. Insurance departments in some of the States are regarded of paramount importance, as they effectually guard the interests of the insured, and through their healthy influence frauds and spurious companies, so common in Pennsylvania, are rendered almost impossible. The greatest benefits would certainly accrue both to the companies and policy holders as has already been demonstrated in the States of New York and Massachusetts, where the subject of insurance has received the most careful study and attention, and been reduced to a science which commands the approbation and confidence of all who seek its protection. The necessity for such a department, with full powers to organize and examine all insurance companies, is sanctioned by the wisdom of experience. And as I have heretofore remarked, the result of the protection thus afforded, is, that whilst foreign companies do immense business in this State, so little confidence is had in those of Pennsylvania that their business is almost entirely confined within the State limits; and even here foreign companies maintain an ascendency. To this same defect is attributable the operations of the number of worthless companies that have suddenly sprung into existence without any solid basis, and as suddenly expired to the injury of those whose confidence they obtained, and to the dishonor of the Commonwealth.

In view of these facts, I earnestly repeat the recommendation made to the Legislature at its last session, that an insurance department be established, and a superintendent appointed by law, who shall have supervision and control over all insurance companies allowed to transact business within the State. The community is deeply interested in this matter, and demands legislative protection.

Our laws in relation to life insurance companies are defective and need revision and correction. Without the protection referred to these laws bear unequally upon our own and foreign companies. The latter, being protected by legislative enactment, are enabled to transact an immense amount of business within the limits of this Commonwealth, whilst our companies, having no such protection, can do but little in other States. The consequence is, that foreign companies can readily afford to pay a license of *five hundred dollars* to conduct their extensive operations in Pennsylvania, whilst our companies would be sorely oppressed by the imposition of the same license tax in States where their operations are exceedingly limited. And yet these other States have retaliated upon our license law, by adopting its provisions and demanding from our companies the same amount of license in each State that we demand of their companies in ours. This is not only oppressive to our own neglected companies, but it fails to furnish a just and equitable revenue from the various companies for the amount of business transacted. The tax should be made to bear equally upon all companies, whether home or foreign, and be adjusted proportionately to the extent of their several operations. This arrangement would be just to all—oppressive to none. The abolishment, therefore, of the license law, and the substitution in its place of a reasonable and equitable tax, would meet the approbation of all companies, in favor of equal and exact justice, whether belonging to this or any other State. At the same time it would insure a larger income to the Treasury. For instance, there are *thirty-seven* life insurance companies from other States doing business in Pennsylvania, who each pay a license of five hundred dollars, making the sum of eighteen thousand and five hundred dollars. Not one of the companies would object to paying an equal tax of say one half of one per cent upon the amount of their business. This, in the aggregate of the thirty-seven companies, is more than five millions of dollars, on which a tax of one half of one per cent. would be twenty five thousand dollars, increasing the revenue of the State from this source more than six thousand dollars, and at the same time equalizing the tax in accordance with the business done and profits received. An efficient law, establishing an Insurance Department, such as is recommended, would meet this and all matters connected with the subject of insurance, in all its branches.

The Avondale Disaster.

The recent disaster in the Avondale Coal Mine, Luzerne county, is still fresh in the minds of the people. It caused a thrill of horror to spread throughout the country; and even in Europe it has been productive of the most painful emotions and deepest sorrow for the sufferers. Women and children who had been accustomed to regard the occupation of the miner as one of ordinary character, now look upon it as fraught with danger, and part with relatives and friends, when about to pursue their perilous occupation, with fearful forebodings. And even the sturdy miner, himself, trembles at his dangerous calling, and demands greater protection than has hitherto been afforded.

The history of this terrible calamity seems to be as follows: Early on the morning of the 6th of September last, one hundred and eight men entered the Avondale Mine to prosecute their avocation. None of them anticipated danger as they descended the fatal shaft; not one supposed that he was entering a tomb in which he was doomed to be buried alive. But the destroying angel hovered over them, and the shaft, constructed principally of combustible materials, having become ignited from some cause, yet undetermined, was soon a sheet of flame, and huge burning timbers came tumbling from above, choking up with fire and smoke the only avenue of escape. Sensible of their peril, the unfortunate men sought a place of safety, but it was not to be found. They cried for succor, but no earthly arm could give them help; hopeless they huddled together, and clasped in each others arms, met death in one of its most frightful and agonizing forms.

Whilst this fearful scene was transpiring below, the immense wooden structure above the shaft took fire, and burning with frightful rapidity, was soon reduced to a crumbling mass. Thousands of men, women and children soon surrounded the place, and being unable to afford the slightest relief to their suffering friends below, filled the air with lamentation, appalling even to the stoutest hearts. Never before was a scene more heart-rendering witnessed within the limits of this Commonwealth, and it is trusted that through your prompt and efficient legislative action, another such will never be permitted to occur.

The mines in many cases are constructed and managed in the most selfish and parsimonious manner, the owners exacting the largest amount of profit from them, from the least possible outlay; consequently some of them, like that of Avondale, are nothing but underground man traps, without any other outlets than wooden chimnies, and these constantly liable to become blazing volcanoes, through which escape is impossible. The lives of so useful a class of men as our miners should not, and must not be permitted to be thus sacrificed upon the alter of human cupidity. Yet a reprehensible neglect to give them that protection by law which their valuable services, at best laborious and dangerous, unquestionably deserves, renders our mining system worse than that of any other country, whilst our mining interests are unequaled by those of any other part of the word.

The most appalling accidents on record have been traced to unsafe methods of ventilation, and more especially to the employment of furnaces at or near the bottom of the shafts. Where the furnace is used, and the smoke is carried through a wooden chimney, it seems almost certain that, sooner or later, by the inevitable accumulation of soot or carbon upon the frame-work, it mus ignite from the ascending sparks or from the heat of the furnace, and a conflagration ensue. To guard against this, it should be made obligatory, if the ventilating furnace be still allowed, to build the chimnies, the sides of the shaft, and the buildings surrounding it at the top with incombustible materials. But even this precaution is not a sure safeguard, for the fire is liable, at any moment, to communicate with the "fire damp" or other gaseous vapors, that, despite of all known means of prevention, will generate in the best regulated mines. The propriety of dispensing entirely, therefore, with the furnace, has received the serious consideration of scientific miners and engineers, and the fan in that instance, has been substituted, which being worked by machinery at the surface, produces a more constant current of air, dispenses it more freely through the gangways and chambers, and, in all respects, accomplishes the object desired with better effect; and when the shafts and surface buildings are fire-proof, without the possibility of danger. This system of ventilation, with advantages so palpably obvious, will, no doubt, be universally adopted. But the very nature of mining operations subjects them to other dangers. The walls and roofing of the mines, from the effects of blasting and other causes, frequently give way and fill up the gangways so as to render them impassable, as in the more recent calamity at Stockton, which resulted in the death of ten persons. Hence it is absolutely necessary, and should be imperatively demanded, that every mine should have more than a single avenue of ingress and egress. Whether as regards fire, or any other source of danger to which the miner is exposed, this is his surest promise of safety. Whatever system of ventilation may be approved, or safety lamp adopted, the means of escape from the mines, when danger occurs, will depend very materially upon the provision made for the exit of the miner.

The best method of constructing, ventilation and working the mines, should be unhesitatingly adopted; and the system adopted rigidly enforced. The inquiry, therefore, into the causes which produced this shocking catastrophe—the various theories that have been promulgated concerning it, the remedies for the prevention of similar occurrence hereafter, the construction and ventilation of collieries, and the modes of conducting their operations so that the operatives may prosecute their labor without imperilling their lives, are proper subjects for legislative consideration.

Such laws as you may enact can most certainly be enforced by competent inspectors in the mining districts, who should be chosen with strict regard to character, integrity, capability and scientific knowledge; and whose duties should be so specifically defined that they cannot be misunderstood.

I, therefore, most respectfully and earnestly recommend that this whole subject receive the attention its importance demands, and that a law be passed, so general in its character and so stringent in its provisions, that the people of this Commonwealth will never again be appalled by a calamity within her limits, so sad as that of Avondale.

Board of Public Charities.

In accordance with an act of the last Legislature, a Board of Public Charities has been appointed, consisting of the following gentlemen, viz: Gen. Thomas L. Kane, for five years; F. B. Penniman, Esq., four years; Hon. G. Dawson Coleman three years; George L. Harrison, Esq., two years; and ——— one year. The board organized by electing Gen. Kane, President, and Hon. Wilmer Worthington, Secretary and General Agent. From the establishment of this board, and especially from the high character and qualifications of the gentlemen who have consented to assume its important trusts and responsibilities, we have reason to hope for the most beneficial results. This change in the management of our charitable affairs is deemed of the highest importance by many persons intimately conversant with the workings and management of these institutions.

A thorough review of all the establishments receiving appropriations from the State by this board, will give an assurance to the Legislature and the people, which they have never heretofore possessed, that their benefactions will be worthily bestowed and properly employed.

Some time during the present session, the board will present to the Legislature, a report of the condition and requirements of the various institutions that have been recipients of appropriations from the State, with such recommendations as may be deemed necessary; and, therefore, no information concerning them, except the annual reports of the superintendents, will at present be laid before you.

Geological Survey.

Many prominent citizens have represented that there exists great necessity for a more complete geological and mineralogical survey of the State than at present exists.

There is no doubt but the developments of mineral wealth that would result from such a survey would be immense, and the beneficial returns to the State would many times more than reimburse the Treasury for the expenses attending it, including the printing reports, maps, &c., sufficient for the information of the people.

Should the Legislature concur in these views, and pass a law authorizing such a survey, it will meet with Executive approval.

Inspection of Gas.

At the last session a law was passed creating the office of inspector of gas and gas metres for the county of Allegheny; and in accordance therewith, I have appointed an inspector possessing the necessary scientific qualifications.

The necessity for such a law has been long and extensively felt, and it has been earnestly demanded by a large number of highly respectable citizens, whose opinions are eminently worthy of consideration. I therefore respectfully recommend that the just and equitable provisions of the Allegheny county law be extended to other counties in which gas is largely consumed.

Revision of the Civil Code.

The law on this subject does not contemplate a full report from the Commissioners to revise the general statutes of the State, before the session of 1871. It may, however, be important to state that this work has so far progressed as to make it almost certain that it will be completed and ready for the press so soon after the close of the present session as will allow time to bring within the code such of your enactments as may with propriety be incorporated.

The Commissioners will report for your consideration, the revised school laws, as the present edition is exhausted, and it would be inexpedient to re-print them, when they might be superseded by others in the course of the current year.

A general road law, and one for the support and maintenance of the poor, have heretofore been reported but not definitely acted upon, and the frequent demands made for such enactments to correct many existing abuses, and supply a common public want, render it desirable that these enactment should receive your early attention.

The State census will be taken during the year, and the law for its regulation having in it some provisions not now required, a revised bill will be presented by the Commissioners for legislative action.

In view of the changes which the revised code is expected to produce, it is desirable that no more laws of a general character be enacted than is indispensably necessary, as they might occasion a necessity for a revision of what has already received appropriate attention, and cause delay in the completion of the work.

Statistics.

A great convenience has long been felt in every department of the executive and leg-

(Continued on 4th page.)

The Bedford Gazette.

Thursday Morning, January 13, 1870.

FINDLAY VS. SCULL.

The Twentieth Senatorial District Disfranchised.

Trickery, Fraud and Corruption.

"Our Congressman" has a finger in the Pie.

At the opening of the legislature, on Tuesday, 4th inst., when the Twentieth Senatorial District was called, the Clerk of the Senate read the certificate of Hiram Findlay, as Senator elect for the District, and also laid before the Senate a paper signed by W. C. Hicks, of Somerset county, purporting to be a certificate of the election of Edward Scull. Mr. Wallace moved that Hiram Findlay be sworn as the sitting Senator, which motion was lost, all the radical Senators, save Mr. Lowry, of Erie, voting against it. Mr. White moved to refer the papers in the case to a special committee with authority to inquire into the facts and to report to the Senate within sixty days. Mr. Lowry, radical, denounced this course as an outrage, an attempt to do a great wrong not only to Mr. Findlay, the Senator elect, but to the people of the Twentieth District who would be without representation in the Senate. He said that there were two papers presented to the Senate, one regular and legal in every respect, showing the election of Hiram Findlay; the other irregular, invalid, amounting to nothing more than a communication from a single individual, certifying the election of Mr. Scull. The Senate could easily determine, from these papers, whether Mr. Findlay or Mr. Scull is entitled to the seat *prima facie*. He added that the rejection of Mr. Findlay's certificate would bring odium on the radical organization and he would not be a party to such partisan work. But Mr. Lowry's political associates turned a deaf ear to his counsel, and Mr. White's motion was adopted by a vote of 17 to 16. Such a proceeding was never before attempted in either branch of the legislature. No committees have ever before been appointed to revise the action of a board of district return judges, as all committees on contested seats must be drawn by lot, according to law, and not appointed, as this one was, by a partisan presiding officer.

On Friday last, the committee (properly styled a committee to invent an excuse for swindling Hiram, Findlay out of his seat in the Senate) made a report. Two of the three members of the committee, both bitter and unscrupulous radicals, reported in favor of giving the seat, *prima facie*, to Mr. Scull, on the ground that the vote of Allegheny township, Somerset county, which gave Mr. Findlay a majority of 40 votes, could not be counted. The other member of the committee made a report declaring Mr. Findlay entitled to the seat. A debate arose on the subject, during which Senator Wallace made a clear and powerful argument in favor of Mr. Findlay's right to the seat, the strong point on which was that the two papers construed together showed that *Hiram Findlay has a majority of all the votes cast in the district*. There was a flutter among the radical Senators. Mr. Lowry again announced his conviction that Mr. Findlay was entitled to the seat. Mr. Graham, of Allegheny, said he was not yet prepared to vote on the question. There were unmistakeable signs of demoralization on the radical side of the Senate. Mr Lowry and the democratic Senators urged an immediate vote, but more time was desired by the radicals and the matter went over until Tuesday evening of this week. We are not advised, at this writing, what has been the result of the struggle. One thing is certain, the seat cannot be given to Scull without the deliberate disfranchisment of the votes of Allegheny township, Somerset county.

We will do Mr. Scull the justice to say that we are convinced that he is not making this fight of his own motion. He has been dragged into the contest by John Cessna and a few other hangers-on of the radical party who are personally interested in his obtaining the seat. When the nomination of Alexander Stutzman, last autumn occasioned a disturbance in the radical ranks, Cessna determined to take advantage of the state of affairs, by compelling Stutzman to withdraw and nominating Scull in his stead, so that the latter might resign his office of Assessor of Internal Revenue, a position which Cessna desires to confer on a certain radical politician of Franklin county, with a view of purchasing the future support of his party in that county. It will be recollected that Cessna ran nearly 300 votes behind his ticket in Franklin, at the election in 1868. He fears a similar result at the coming election and hence his anxiety to make a Senator of Scull in order that he may use the Assessorship of Internal Revenue as a bribe to reconcile the recalcitrants in that county.—In pursuance of his plan, Cessna caused a meeting between Stutzman, Scull and himself to take place in Philadelphia, in the latter part of September last, whereat it was agreed by these high contracting parties that Stutzman should withdraw and Scull assume his place on the radical ticket, whilst Cessna was to be afforded an opportunity to farm out the Assessorship for his own personal benefit. This corrupt bargain was ratified by the radical standing committees of the several counties composing this Senatorial district, the voters of the party never having been consulted at all in regard to this Philadelphia nomination. And now Hiram Findlay is to be made the victim of this foul conspiracy and the will of the people of the counties of Bedford, Fulton and Somerset is to be set at naught, in order that John Cessna may be permitted to swap the Assessorship of Internal Revenue for the support of a few disaffected radicals in Franklin county. If the majority of the Senate are really base enough to carry out this infamous programme, the people possess no remedy except the rebuke which they may administer to its authors at the polls. No decent man, no upright citizens, will fail to apply it.

THE TRUTH AT LAST.

Whenever some peculiar mischief is meditated in reference to the people of the South, it is the cue of the radical press to invent some tale of horror concerning their social condition. If "reconstruction" is to pass through a second process of congressional distillation, a story of the murder of a negro or two is concocted; if the second reconstruction is to be doubly refined, a romance concerning the assassination of a "white loyalist" is invented; and so on to the end of the chapter of pretexts for congressional interference with the rights of the people and the States. A satrap by the name of Reynolds, who has for some time held sway in Texas, seems, however, to have come to the conclusion that his party have practiced about long enough on the credulity of the Northern people. In a report made to the President, bearing date Nov. 29, 1869, we find the following:

"After a careful examination of all the evidence I have been able to collect from official reports, and the statements of officers and citizens unbiased by partisan feelings, I am forced to the conclusion that the amount of crime committed in the several States of the division is very little greater than before the rebellion, and certainly was no greater than was reasonably to be expected at the close of an embittered and prolonged civil war, when large numbers of lawless and desperate characters, both at the North and in the South, were turned loose upon society without any legitimate meads of support. Certain districts of country may, and probably do, form exceptions to this general remark; but even of these exceptional cases very few have any partisan character or political significance. Those who murder and rob, do so simply as murderers and robbers, influenced by the motives which ordinarily incite men to commit these crimes. One of the worst desperadoes in Kentucky served in the Union army during the war; but he and his band now rob and murder rebels and loyalists, as may best suit their purposes, at one time claiming to be Kuklux, and at another to be anti-Kuklux. Although there may be special organizations of outlaws, in particular localities, under the name of Kuklux, I am of the opinion that no such general organization now exists in the Southern States. It is probable, however, that outlaws not unfrequently assume this name in order to intimidate the weak and credulous, especially when calculated to increase their own importance.

"In regard to the interference of military officers in local difficulties under the plea of maintaining peace and good order, I think that no such military interference should be permitted, except on the requisition of the Governor of a State, and by order of the President, as provided by law. The principal occupation of the troops, in certain localities, has been assisting revenue officers to execute the revenue laws. It is very natural that these officers should call for the assistance of troops whenever they can get it, for by this means they avoid danger and trouble, and increase their own emoluments at the expense of military appropriations."

Besides exploding the absurd inventions concerning organized bands of desperadoes, said to plunder and kill only their political opponents, General Reynolds opens the eyes of his party friends to the existence of a fact in connection with the occupation of the army in the Southern States, which ought to startle them not a little.—The troops are principally occupied in assisting Internal Revenue officers, who make it a point to call on them for aid, not merely to ensure their own personal safety, but to enable them to turn an honest penny by saving the expense which would come out of their own pockets if they performed their duties in person! It seems then, that the large portion of our standing army which is now stationed in the Southern States, is simply the *posse* of Internal Revenue officers who get handsome salaries for the work performed by their military assistants. This fact is but another argument in favor of a plan by which the federal taxes would be apportioned to the several States and the several State governments allowed to assess and collect them in their own way. The attention of some of our vigilant and thoughtful democratic reformers in Congress, is called to this report of Gen. Reynolds. The opportunity afforded by its publication should not pass unimproved.

Congress reassembled on Monday last.

THE MESSAGE OF GOV. GEARY.

The annual message of Gov. Geary, which appears in our columns this week, will be read with great interest. On the whole it is a statesmanlike and sensible document, and his opponents will readily overlook some crude suggestions concerning national politics, in their warm appreciation of his bold, frank and emphatic recommendations in regard to the management of the State finances. The chiefs of the Treasury combination will derive very small consolation from the perusal of this document. Having entered on a second and last term of executive office, Governor Geary manifests a strong purpose to cut loose from the selfish politicians who contributed so much to bring his former administration into disrepute. The message shows a determination to rely on the intelligence and patriotism of the people rather than longer trust to the corrupt agents of "political intrigue."

On the subject of State finances, a plain and succinct statement of their condition is presented. The public debt at the close of the fiscal year, amounted to $32,814,540 95 cents. The reduction during the year amounts to $472,406 18. The vicious and corrupt system under which the public funds are managed are exposed in the following vigorous and truthful paragraph, to which we call the earnest attention of the reader.

I beg once more to remind the Legislature that the salary of the State Treasurer should at least be equal to that of the Governor. It is only seventeen hundred dollars, a sum entirely insufficient to command the services of any responsible man, who is required to furnish a bond with good and approved securities, for eighty thousand dollars, and to run the risk of handling at least five or six million of dollars per annum, without the unlawful use of the State funds, and subsidies from sources that dare not be revealed to the public, because they are positively prohibited by law, under penalties of no ordinary magnitude. Yet there are but few men who have held this office, however poor they may have been when they took charge of it, who have not become rich. There is certainly some advantage to be gained by the holding of the position of State Treasurer, unknown to the public, but which readily accounts for the disgraceful scramble, and for the political and moral debauchery which the people of this State seem to be doomed annually to witness, in the election of that officer; and because of the disgrace it brings upon their representatives, the people hang their heads in indignation and shame. Then, in the name of the good people of Pennsylvania, I call upon the members of the legislature to rise above the murkiness of the polluted atmosphere of the past, to the true dignity of manhood and exalted patriotism, and purify the election of Treasury, as well as that of every other officer within this Commonwealth, and punish every one who tampers with the purity of elections, whatever may be his position or pretentions.

This is not the invective of democratic newspapers, but the deliberate and careful official language of the chief magistrate of the Commonwealth. When he declares that few men holding the office of State Treasury, in latter years, have failed to enrich themselves with the public spoils, he states what has been repeated in a thousand forms in all the newspapers of the Commonwealth. This solemn official recognition of the shameful fact that the money in the treasury has been used for years as a fund to debauch the legislature, cannot fail to arrest the deepest attention, and quicken the resolve that a thorough reform in the management of the finances shall be made. Governor Geary states in round numbers the amount of that unexpected balance which is employed by the Treasurer in private speculations and in corrupting the representatives of the people. He owes it now to the citizens of the Commonwealth, as well as to his own reputation as an executive, that the reforms which he has indicated shall be introduced in the government of the State. He has accomplished but half his duty in pointing out the weak places in the system. His second administration will be an unhappy failure if he shall neglect to bring all his legitimate influence to bear in repelling the evils of which he gives so vivid a description in his message. If he content himself merely with this paper pellet at the ring, he will have accomplished just about as much as Peter Van Corlear did in his famous war by proclamation against the Swedes. Unless he shall sustain himself by staunch, able and fearless advocates of reform, in the legislature, and give them the support of his administration, all the recommendations of his message will be forgotten in nine days, and the next three years of his executive career will be signalized by the same disgraceful scenes at the Capitol which have marked the first three years of his term.

The London *Economist* and the *Spectator* say some very rabid things of our two eminent financiers, Messrs. Boutwell and Grant. Reviewing the fiscal schemes of these gentlemen, as developed in their late reports to Congress, the *Economist* indulges in such terms as "simplicity," "display of ignorance," "remarkable blundering," "ignorance could hardly be exceeded," and the *Spectator* calls Mr. Boutwell "a child in political economy" and "idiotic."

The fifteenth amendment was repudiated by both branches of the New York Legislature on the 4th inst. In the Senate Mr. Tweed's resolution to rescind was adopted, by a vote of 16 to 13, and in the Assembly by 69 to 56—a strict party division.

In accordance with the provisions of the Constitution of the State of Pennsylvania, the Legislature of the Commonwealth met at noon on Tuesday, the 4th inst. The Republicans being in a majority in each House, the organization was effected by the election of the candidates for officers of that party on the first ballot. Charles H. Stinson was elected Speaker of the Senate and Geo. W. Hammersly, Chief Clerk. The House organized by electing B. B. Strang, of Tioga, Speaker and Gen. Selfridge, Chief Clerk. R. A. Mackey, the present incumbent was elected State Treasurer. All these elections are a complete triumph for the "Ring," and show that that corrupt combination intend to repeat the outrages of last winter. Honesty will be at a discount, and vice and corruption will again hold high carnival in the halls of legislation. What else could have been expected?

HARRY WHITE, of the State Senate, sought the chairmanship of the "committee" on the *prima facie* case in the Twentieth Senatorial District, by offering and advocating the resolution to raise that committee, in order that he might become the instrument of John Cessna in obtaining from Mr. Scull the resignation of his office as Assessor of Internal Revenue. Thomas Howard was appointed on the same committee, because of his intimate personal relations with Mr. Scull, and because he had long ago expressed the opinion that Findlay ought not to become the sitting member. What importance can be attached to a report from a committee thus constituted, made in defiance of law, and usage and justice?

TO THE MAJORITY OF THE VOTERS OF THE TWENTIETH SENATORIAL DISTRICT: The chances are two to one that your will as expressed at the ballot-box will be disregarded by the committee on the *prima facie* case in issue between Findlay and Scull. Let therefore, every man of you interest himself in gathering votes cast for Mr. Scull as will sustain Mr. Findlay in the contest. Begin the work immediately.

THE appointment of Hon. A. L. Russell as Adjutant General is one which it affords us much pleasure to record. Senator Cameron should now follow up his retraction of his charges against Forney by publicly recalling his accusations against Gen. Russell.—Let us have peace.

IT IS said that Rhode Island will not ratify the Fifteenth Amendment, because the citizens disfranchised by the Constitution of that State, would become voters under the operatien of that Amendment, and little Rhoda would then be carried by the Democrats.—The radicals of that State don't want universal suffrage very much.

A FAIR EXCHANGE IS NO ROBBERY.—Scull is to resign his Assessorship of Internal Revenue for the benefit of John Cessna, and Cessna is to get Scull into the Senate through the manipulation of Harry White and Thomas Howard.

THE demand that the certificate of Mr. Findlay shall be disregarded by the Senate, does not come from the people of the Twentieth Senatorial District, but from some of the Franklin county radicals who want to be bribed to support John Cessna for Congress at the next election.

IT is a wonder that the majority of the committee appointed to frame an excuse for swindling Hiram Findlay out of his seat in the Senate, were not swept away, like the Black Assizes at Oxford, as they were engaged in deliberating over their miserable devilry.

THE *World* expresses the opinion that the Fifteenth Amendment is likely to abort. It ought to, having been conceived in iniquity.

THE great question which troubles the minds of the radical majority in the State Senate: How to get rid of the vote of Alleghany township, Somerset county.

THE Stanton fund, it is thought, will reach one hundred thousand dollars. Kennedy Moorehead has contributed a bad dream.

The gallant Democracy of New Hampshire, who have fought yearly against powerful odds in the shape of rich corporations and government patronage, but who come to the scratch lively every time, held their State Convention last week, and nominated candidates for the March election.—General John Bedel was nominated for Governor, and General Michael T. Donohoe for Railroad Commissioner—both by acclamation and with three cheers.—The candidates were brave soldiers in the late war and won their stars by hard fighting. With a proper canvass, the two generals ought to overcome the twenty-five hundred Radical majority in the State.

The Governor of Colorado, in his message to the Legislature, recommends the establishment of female suffrage.

NEWS ITEMS.

Governor Burbank, of Dakota Territory, forwards to the Indian Office a report announcing the killing, November 3, of three Arickarees, two women and one man, and the wounding of a young girl by the Sioux supposed to belong to the Red River Agency. The party had been gathering fuel six miles above the village, and were floating down the river on a buffalo boat, when they were fired upon from the bank by a large war party of Sioux. After killing the Indians the party fired the pararie at many places, down as far as the Knife River, thus driving all the game out of the country and destroying the pasturage for the herds this winter. The damages caused by the fire will reach $10,000. The agent fears that a number of cattle will have to be killed to avert the deplorable condition of affairs that prevailed last winter, and says he will not hesitate to prevent starvation by the sacrifice of the herd, unless otherwise ordered. The man killed by the Sioux was one of the best hunters in the tribe, and his death is a severe blow to many dependent on him for mea.. The Indians attacked belonged to a tribe very friendly to the whites; and the Sioux have, on many occasions, visited their abuse and outrages upon them.

The Spanish crisis continues. Madrid is in a ferment. All sorts of rumors fill the air. One is that the Cortes will proclaim a dictatorship for four months. Another that the old ministry will retain power. The excited condition of the country may be imagined by the circumstance that two attempts have been made to assassinate the Regent. It was but a few months since that Prim narrowly escaped death in the same way. The canard started here a few days ago to the effect that the Cuban Junta, in New York had ordered the insurgents to lay down their arms, has reached Madrid. The dispatch says that the news created a profound sensation. The Cuban difficulty complicates the Spanish situation, and Prim may be able to turn the report, false as it is, to good account for himself.

In the southern part of Graves county, Ky., on Sunday evening, the 12th ult., the person of Miss Dick was outraged by two negro men. They were arrested on the Wednesday following and examined by a magistrate the same day, who held them for trial, and ordered their commitment to the jail in Mayfield. They started to Mayfield in custody of a constable, and had gone about eight miles. When three miles from Mayfield they were met by four men in disguise, who ordered the officer to hand over the blacks to their charge. Being overpowered, the officer was compelled to do so, and the negroes were then shot through the head. A number of balls were fired through each, causing immediate death. The bodies were taken to Mayfield, and an inquest held upon them on Thursday, when a verdict in accordance with the facts was rendered.

There are two reports from the West Indies about the fate of Salnave, the deposed President of Hayti. One is that he has fled to San Domingo and claimed the protection of President Baez. The other, that he shut himself up in his last fort, fired the magazine, and together with his fourteen sons (prolific father), blew himself to immortal smash. If this is the heroic end of the last darkey President, Wendell Phillips has another great subject for a lecture before lyceums.

The Bellefonte *Watchman* records the horrible particulars of an old man named Armagast, living on Buffalo run, not far from Bellefonte, who was almost devoured by hogs one day last week. Mr. A. was subject to fits, with one of which he was siezed in his barn yard, when he was set upon by his hogs, who tore and mangled him in the most shocking manner. The arrival of his son, who had much difficulty in driving off the hogs, saved the old man's life for the time, but no hopes are entertained for his recovery.

Armed highwaymen are infesting the country between Denver and Cheyenne City. On Tuesday of last week the United States mails were stopped and rifled. This is the second robbery of the mails since Christmas The first took place a week ago last Sunday, and 600 letters, including registered letters and money orders, nearly all for the East, were carried off. No description of the bold banditti of Colorado is given, except they wear soldiers' overcoats and ride small horses. A troop of cavalry are scouring the country for them.

The Governor of New York in his annual message, delivered to the Legislature of that State, recommends among other things, the abolition of the conspiracy statute in regard to labor and the repeal of the excise law; protests against the action of Congress towards the Southern States; asks for a revision of the apprentice and criminal laws, and for a law to forbid injunction and receivers in cases against moneyed corporations on *ex parte* proceedings. The debt of the State is $55,000,000.

A divorced woman in Boston, whose late husband has died, leaving property to the amount of $200,000, claims the administration of his estate, on the ground that the divorce which was obtained according to the laws of Indiana is invalid according to the laws of Massachusetts.

Representative chiefs and braves, belonging to the Arrapahoe, Cheyenne, Osage, Comanche and Kiowa tribes, have had meetings lately, in the course of their hunting excursions, and agreed to live at peace with each other.

The New Hampshire Democratic State Convention met at Concord last week, nominated General John Bedel for Governor, and adopted a platform sustaining generally the principles of the party.

An English brig is reported to have sailed from New York, last week, under American colors, with a cargo of arms, ammunition and supplies, and eighty men, for Cuba, under the auspices of the Junta.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

WANTED 575,000 MEN! WANTED 175,000 BOYS!

to attend the Great Daily

CLOTHING SALES

—OF—

BENNETT & CO.

TOWER HALL, 518 *MARKET ST.*

Half-way between 5th and 6th Sts.

☞Your time will not be wasted. We engage to give greater bargains to purchasers of clothing than can be had elsewhere. Call and see what we can do before purchasing.

oct16'69y1.

TO CONSUMPTIVES.—The Advertiser, having been restored to health in a few weeks, by a very simple remedy, after having suffered several years with a severe lung affection, and that dread disease, Consumption, is anxious to make known to his fellow-sufferers the means of cure.

To all who desire it, he will send a copy of the prescription used (free of charge,) with the directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find a sure cure for Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, etc. The object of the advertiser in sending the Prescription is to benefit the afflicted, and spread information which he conceives to be invaluable; and he hopes every sufferer will try his remedy, as it will cost them nothing, and may prove a blessing.

Parties wishing the prescription, will please address REV EDWARD A. WILSON, Williamsburg, Kings County, New York.

may14y1

ERRORS OF YOUTH.—A gentleman who suffered for years from Nervous Debility Premature Decay, and all the effects of youthful indiscretion, will, for the sake of suffering humanity, send free to all who need it, the receipt and directions for making the simple remedy by which he was cured. Sufferers wishing to profit by the advertiser's experience, can do so by addressing, in perfect confidence, JOHN B. OGDEN, No. 42 Cedar street, New York

may14y1

Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup, Seaweed Tonic and Mandrake Pills, will cure Consumption, Liver Complaint, and Dyspepsia, if taken according to directions They are all three to be taken at the same time. They cleanse the stomach, relax the liver, and put it to work: then the appetite becomes good; the food digests and makes good blood; the patient begins to grow in flesh; the diseased matter ripens in the lungs, and the patient outgrows the disease and gets well. This is the only way to cure consumption.

To these three medicines Dr. J. H. Schenck, of Philadelphia, owes his unrivalled success in the treatment of pulmonary consumption. The Pulmonic Syrup ripens the morbid matter in the lungs, nature throws it off by an easy expectoration, for when the phlegm or matter is ripe, a slight cough will throw it off, and the patient has rest and the lungs begin to heal.

To do this, the Seaweed Tonic and Mandrake Pills must be freely used to cleanse the stomach and liver, so that the Pulmonic Syrup and the food will make good blood

Schenck's Mandrake Pills act upon the liver, removing all obstructions, relax the ducts of the gall-bladder, the bile starts freely, and the liver is soon relieved; the stools will show what the Pills can do; nothing has ever been invented except calomel (a deadly poison which is very dangerous to use unless with great care), that will unlock the gall-bladder and starts the secretions of the liver like Schenck's Mandrake Pills.

Liver Complaint is one of the most prominent causes of Consumption.

Schenck's Seaweed Tonic is a gentle stimulant and alterative, and the Alkali in the Seaweed, which this preparation is made of, assists the stomach to throw out the gastric juice to dissolve the food with the Pulmonic Syrup, and it is made into good blood without fermentation or souring in the stomach.

The great reason why physicians do not cure consumption is, they try to do too much; they give medicine to stop the cough, to stop chills, to stop night sweats, hectic fever, and by so doing they derange the whole digestive powers, locking up the secretions, and eventually the patient sinks and dies.

Dr. Schenck, in his treatment, does not try to stop a cough, night sweats, chills, or fever. Remove the cause, and they will all stop of their own accord. No one can be cured of Consumption, Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Catarrh, Canker, Ulcerated Throat, unless the liver and stomach are made healthy.

If a person has Consumption, of course the lungs in some way are diseased, either tubercles, abscesses, bronchial irritation, pleura adhesion, or the lungs are a mass of inflammation and fast decaying. In such cases what must be done? It is not only the lungs that are wasting, but it is the whole body. The stomach and liver have lost their power to make blood out of food. Now the only chance is to take Schenck's three medicines, which will bring up a tone to the stomach, the patient will begin to want food, it will digest easily and make good blood: then the patient begins to gain in flesh, and as soon as the body begins to grow, the lungs commence to heal up, and the patient gets fleshy and well. This is the only way to cure consumption.

When there is no lung disease, and only Liver Complaint and Dyspepsia, Schenck's Seaweed Tonic and Mandrake Pills are sufficient without the Pulmonic Syrup. Take the Mandrake Pills freely in all bilious complaints, as they are perfectly harmless

Dr. Schenck, who has enjoyed uninterrupted health for many years past, and now weighs 225 pounds, was wasted away to a mere skeleton, in the very last stage of Pulmonary Consumption, his physicians having pronounced his case hopeless and abandoned him to his fate. He was cured by the aforesaid medicines, and since his recovery many thousands similarly afflicted have used Dr. Schenck's preparations with the same remarkable success. Full directions accompanying each, make it not absolutely necessary to personally see Dr. Schenck, unless the patients wish their lungs examined, and for this purpose he is professionally at his Principal Office, Philadelphia, every Saturday, where all letters for advice must be addressed. He is also professionally at No. 32 Bond Street, New York, every other Tuesday, and at No. 35 Hanover Street, Boston, every other Wednesday. He gives advice free, but for a thorough examination with his Respirometer the price is $5. Office hours at each city from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M.

Price of the Pulmonic Syrup and Seaweed Tonic each $1.50 per bottle, or $7.50 a half-dozen. Mandrake Pills 25 cents a box. For sale by all druggists.

DR. J. H. SCHENCK, 15 N. 6th St., Philada., Pa.

may28y1

Words of Wisdom for Young men, On the Ruling Passion in Youth and Early Manhood, with SELF HELP for the erring and unfortunate. Send a sealed letter envelopes free of charge. Address, HOWARD ASSOCIATION, Box P., Philadelphia, Pa. may28,'69y1

CRYSTAL STEAM MILLS."—Our Mill Wagon will deliver Flour, Feed, &c., every afternoon, at 4 o'clock, in Bedford, and receive grists. All work warranted. Terms cash.

JNO. G. & WM. HARTLEY.

Orders may by left at Mill or Hartley & Metzgar's Hardware Store.

apr30m3.

ARCHITECTURE.—General and detailed plans and drawings, for Churches and other Public Buildings, Private Residences, &c., furnished at short notice and at reasonable prices. C. N. HICKOK, Bedford, Pa.

jan29tf

THE Local circulation of the BEDFORD GAZETTE is larger than that of any other paper in this section of country, and therefore offers the greatest inducements to business men to advertise in its columns.

GUNS AND LOCKS.—The undersigned respectfully tenders his services to the people of Bedford and vicinity, as a repairer of Guns and Locks. All work promptly attended to. L. DEFIBAUGH

sep 28. '66–tf

NOTICE.—All persons having unsettled accounts with Dr. W. H. Watson, dec'd., are hereby notified to call upon the undersigned, executor, and settle the same without delay. WM. WATSON Executor

sep2tf.,

SLIP BILLS, PROGRAMMES POSTERS, and all kinds of PLAIN AND FANCY JOB PRINTING, done with neatness and despatch, at THE GAZETTE office.

$1200 AND ALL EXPENSES PAID!—See Advertisement of AMERICAN SHUTTLE SEWING MACHINE, in our advertising columns nov6y1

MERCHANTS and MECHANICS, and Business men generally will advance their own interests by advertising in the columns of THE GAZETTE

FOR SALE.—Two dwelling House with valuable lots appurtenant thereto in Boydstown. Terms easy. Inquire of J. W. LONGENFELTER, Bedford, Penna.

tel7tf.

Dry-Goods, &c.

NEW GOODS JUST RECEIVED AT J. M. SHOEMAKER'S BARGAIN STORE.

NEW GOODS just Received at J. M. Shoemaker's Bargain Store.

NEW GOODS just Received at J. M. Shoemaker's Bargain Store.

NEW GOODS just Received at J. M. Shoemaker's Bargain Store.

NEW GOODS just Received at J. M. Shoemaker's Bargain Store.

NEW GOODS just Received at J. M. Shoemaker's Bargain Store.

BUY your Dry Goods, Groceries, Clothing, Hats, Boots and Shoes, Queensware, Fish, Notions, Leather, Tobacco, &c., at J. M. Shoemaker's Bargain Store.

BUY your Dry Goods, Groceries, Clothing, Hats, Boots and Shoes Queensware, Leather, Fish, Notions, Tobacco, &c., at J. M. Shoemaker's Bargain Store

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BUY your Dry Goods, Groceries, Clothing, Hats, Boots and Shoes, Queensware, Notions, Leather, Tobacco, Fish, &c., at J. M. Shoemaker's Bargain Store.

BUY your Dry Goods, Groceries, Clothing, Hats, Boots and Shoes Queensware. Notions, Leather, Tobacco, Fish &c., at J. M. Shoemaker's Bargain Store.
Bedford, Pa., June 11, 1869.

TO CASH BUYERS.

NOW IS YOUR OPPORTUNITY to SAVE your GREENBACKS!

GO SEE and BE CONVINCED!

G. R. OSTER & CO.

are now receiving a LARGE and SUPERIOR STOCK of new and desirable

WINTER GOODS,

and are NOW OFFERING EXTRAORDINARY INDUCEMENTS for CASH!

BRING ALONG YOUR GREENBACKS and we will guarantee to SELL you GOODS AS CHEAP as the SAME MAKE, STYLE and QUALITY can be sold in CENTRAL PENN'A.

DON'T FAIL to call and get posted on the new CASH prices before you BUY.—IT WILL SAVE YOU MONEY.

Bedford, Nov. 18, 1869, m3.

TO CASH BUYERS. TO CASH BUYERS. TO CASH BUYERS.

TO CASH BUYERS.

ANTHRACITE COAL!

MITCHELL & HAGGERTY,

Shippers and

DEALERS IN COAL,

HARRISBURG, PA.,

Would respectfully beg the attention of consumers of Anthracite coal to the purity and cleanliness of that which we are now sending to Bedford.

nov4,'69m3

SPIDLE & MINNICH, PAINTERS, PAPER-HANGERS, &c. The above firm are prepared to do all kinds of PLAIN and FANCY PAINTING, GRAINING, and everything in that line, in town and country. Paper hanging promptly attended to.

Shop on the corner of Pitt and Richard streets opposite Hartley & Metzger's Hardware store. oct28yr1.

DR. GEO. C. DOUGLAS will give prompt attention to all professional business submitted to his care. Especial attention given to Obstetrics, Diseases of Women, and all Chronic diseases.

OFFICE:—Opposite Inquirer building. Residence at Maj. Washabaugh's. Office hours from 10 to 11 A. M., and 4 to 5 P. M. aug19,'69tf.

THE BEST PLACE TO BUY choice brands of chewing Tobaccos and Cigars, at wholesale or retail, is at Oster's. Good natural leaf Tobaccos at 75 cents. Try our 5 cent Yara and Havanna cigars—they cant be beat, une18m3

THE LATEST STYLES OF JOB Work done at the Bedford Gazette Office.

The Bedford Gazette

Home and Around.

HUNTINGDON AND BROAD TOP R.R.—WINTER ARRANGEMENT.—TIME TABLE.—On and after Sept. 14th, passenger trains will arrive and depart as follows:

Mail Train leaves Mt. Dallas at 1.00 p. m., arrives at Huntingdon at 4.20 p. m.; leaves Huntingdon at 8.40 a. m., and arrives at Mt. Dallas at 11.52 a. m.

Accom'n Train leaves Saxton at 8.20 a. m., and arrives at Huntingdon, at 10.10 a. m.; leaves Huntingdon at 5.55 p. m., and arrives at Saxton at 7.41 p. m.

A PARTING WORD.—We have grown tired of printing duns in this shape. Our friends in arrears are proof against all such missiles. We have, therefore, concluded to try a different plan, of which due notice is hereby given. We are now sending to each delinquent subscriber a statement of his account, with the proposition that if it be paid by Feb. 19, 1870, a certain deduction will be made. If not paid by that time, *full rates will be charged, payment enforced by law, and the paper discontinued in all cases of more than one year's arrearage.* Upwards of *ten thousand dollars* of unpaid subscriptions and advertising have accumulated on our books during the last five years. This is a load we cannot carry any longer. Will our friends assist us in lightening it, or must we summon to our aid that vexatious and detestable instrumentality, *The Law?*

Being gathered—the ice crop.

Huntingdon has a Temple of Honor.

Pork is still selling at hoggish prices.

Altoona boasts of a first class fish market.

Getting brighter—the prospects for ice this winter.

Fresh Ground Buckwheat flour in Store and for sale by C. R. Oster & Co. jan13m1.

111,072 letters were mailed at the Altoona post office during the past six months.

Bloody Run is to have a Sorosis.—The "bubs" of the "Gregorian" have decided in favor of "sis."

It is rumored that the name of Bloody Run is to be changed to that of "Iconoclast." Heavy!

Last week, the first of the year, was observed as a "week of prayer," in the Lutheran and Presbyterian churches of this place.

Geary has turned "states evidence" on the "Ring." The worst of rogues always do that to save their precious necks.

The proprietors of the Altoona *Weekly Sun* have published a prospectus for a daily paper. We wish the new enterprise abundant success.

The editor of the Bloody Run *Press* says that "warm water and a little Scotch and sugar will relieve us." He no doubt speaks from personal experience. "Let's mix!"

The Masonic fraternity of this place and vicinity celebrated St. John's Day, December 27th, at the Washington, where an excellent collation was prepared by "mine host."

It is said that the Senate postal committee favor the apportionment of postage stamps among members of Congress as a substitute for the franking privilege. That won't do. Butler would steal half of them at least.

The past session in the Hollidaysburg Seminary has been the most successful of any since the institution began. Success, in hard times, is not a bad test.

The following from an exchange we don't consider courteous:—"Almost any young lady has public spirit enough to be willing to have her father's house used as a court house."

An exchange says: "You might as well try to shampoo the head of an elephant with a thimble-full of soap-suds as attempt to do busiuess and ignore printer's ink."

Now is the time to have your property insured. No property holder should neglect this important matter. Call at the Bedford Insurance Agency, where the agent, Jno. G. Fisher, will place your risks in first class companies.

The Jury Commissioners, Messrs. William Kirk and Isaac Kensinger, are in session this week making an "impartial selection of sober, intelligent and judicious persons for jurors" for the present year.

ANTELOPES.—One day last week Messrs. Jacob Barnhart and Jacob Bolinger each received an antelope by express, which was sent by some of their friends at Antelope Station, Omaha.—*Inquirer.*

TEMPERANCE MEETING.—The citizens of Bedford and vicinity are respectfully invited to attend a temperance meeting in the Court room, on Monday evening next, at 6½ o'clock The meeting will be addressed by the Rev. Thomas Heyden, of this place.

MANY CITIZENS.

The Huntingdon *Globe* soliloquizes thusly of the present Representatives at Harrisburg: "Will they be pure; will they be honest; will they be brave?" The triumph of the "Ring" in the election of Strang and Mackey answers the questions fully.

The good old times promised by Grant's election are being daily realized—"like the old woman kept tavern in Indiana."—*Bedford Gazette.*

Will the *Gazette* just inform its readers how she did it?—*Huntingdon Globe.*

"Like h—l!"

BEARS SHOT.—Three bears, a mother and her cubs, were shot on Stone mountain, one day last week, by Mr. John Carmon and two other hunters, from this place.

Mr. John Warfel, of Henderson tp., also shot one of the 'varmints,' on the same mountain, the same week.—*Huntingdon Globe.*

We have had very mild winter weather since the heavy freeze of Saturday and Sunday, and those having ice houses to fill are "hurrying up the cakes" for fear of a thaw. Our experience in ice matters—and that does not extend much beyond an "ice-cold lemonade"—has been that the first ice of the season is always the purest and best.

Ho! FOR TENNESSEE!—Mr. Jacob Fetter, of Pleasant Valley, has sold his elegant farm for $8,600, and intends to remove to Tennessee in the Spring. We understand that a number of our Bedford township friends intend going to that State before long. We do not like to part with our neighbors, but if they will go, we wish them all success in their new homes.

BUSINESS.—Our friend and brother local of the *Inquirer*, S. J. Jordan, Esq., has taken an interest in that paper, and also in the bookstore, and those concerns will be run hereafter by the new firm of Lutz & Jordan.—That means business, and we congratulate young "Uncle Sam" and wish him lots of success in his new enterprise—barring politics, you know.

AT WORK.—A corps of workmen are now busy preparing the lumber for the new bridge in "The Narrows." If the present fair weather continues, the bridge will soon be up, and communication with the rest of mankind will again be resumed. Our community has suffered from the loss of the bridge, and will hail with joy the completion of the substantial structure now being erected across the Raystown Branch.

The editor of the Hollidaysburg *Register* is requested to say something original, "just for once," as Greely would say. The hackneyed terms which he applies to the local of this paper have long since been worn threadbare by every "loil" shrieker from Maine to Alaska. Astonish everybody—yourself included—by saying something original. But, then, these "home guards" never did know much!

A VETERAN—We received, the other day, the following characteristic note from an old subscriber and a veteran of the war of 1812, which we give to our patrons:

"EDITORS BEDFORD GAZETTE:—*Gentlemen:*—I have been a subscriber to the GAZETTE for *thirty years* and have paid for it up to January, 1870. I hope and trust all your patrons may follow my example. If they should, your *press* may yet make millions of *impressions* on future *pages* and *columns*. I have reached the age of seventy six, and *my* "printing press" will soon be celestial and not terrestrial.

Yours, truly,

_____"

OIL NEWS.—By dispatches and letters received from Parker's Landing, we judge that quite a number of our citizens are in luck, and more particularly Messrs. William Hartley and O. E. Shannon, who are largely interested in oil operations in that region.—We are also able to congratulate the stockholders of the "Stump Islands Oil Co.," on their good fortune, as the yield of the wells on the property of that company is large and astonishing everybody. On last Wednesday the "Lone Star" well, on the upper island, pumped 100 barrels. The other wells are yielding largely.

SOROSIS.—The literary societies and educational conventions of this county have, of late, resolved themselves into so many Sorosises, and amused themselves and their auditory by discussing female suffrage. Whether this is a new branch of education in our common school system we do not know, but if so, and if the question must be agitated by our educators let it be done by those who know how. Send for Susan Anthony, George Francis Train, Cady Stanton, Horace Greely, or some other old woman. They can elucidate "muchly" on the subject.

PITTSBURG AND CONNELLSVILLE RAILROAD.—The stockholders of this road held a meeting in Pittsburg on the 6th of December, last. The President, W. O. Hughart presented the report of the Directors for the year ending Nov. 1st., which shows a balance of $285,923.68, which is in the hands of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company drawing six per cent. interest. The first two sections of the road east of Connellsville have been completed and the Company is deriving revenue from the same. The whole line of road is now well manned and the work is progressing rapidly. The report states that

"The enormous power and influence of the Balt. & O. R. R. is being silently but steadily exerted" to secure connections north and west of Pittsburg, and President Hughart states that "in the language of President Garrett, it would be as useless to endeavor to stop the flow of Niagara as to hinder our making just the connections desired at the proper time."

"We have located a line from the Monongahela to the Allegheny river. The line called the Baltimore, Pittsburg and Lake Erie Railway has also been located by our engineers. From Beaver to Toledo and Chicago the Pittsburg, Baltimore and Chicago line is now being examined, and the location will soon be made. This Company has been organized, has elected an efficient Board, with Judge Walker at its head as President. We have also made progress upon the Somerset Branch. The line from Uniontown to Fairmount, upon the Baltimore and Ohio Road, is also receiving attention That from Bridgeport to Bedford will be located during the winter or early next spring."

The report of the Chief Engineer, B. H. Latrobe, was then read, in which was set forth in detail the progress of the work on the entire line from Pittsburg to Cumberland, from which it appears, says the Pittsburg *Gazette*, that the work of construction on the eastern and unfinished end is progressing very favorably.

A farmer living near Milwaukee, while driving home the other night, saw a meteor fall with great rapidity. It struck a muddy spot, scattering mud to a great distance. On examination it was found to have made a hole as large as a barrel. He dug it out while still warm and emitting sulphurous odors. It resembled lava.

MERCERSBURG REVIEW.—The January number of this quarterly has been issued. It contains nine articles, beside book notices, of an interesting and varied character, as will be seen by the following summary of contents: 1.) Dr. Erbard, and his position on the Church Question, by Rev. W. M. Reily; 2.) The Intermediate State, by J. H. P. Frost, A. M.; 3.) Authority and Freedom, by Rev. Dr. M. Kieffer; 4.) Anthropological Statistics, by Lewis H. Steiner; 5.) Progressive Conservatism, by Rev. I. E. Graeff: 6.) Once for All, by Rev. Dr. J. W. Nevin; 7.) The Pericopes, or selections of Gospels and Epistles for the Church Year, by Rev. E. E. Higbee; 8.) The Bible in the Common Schools, by Rev. Dr. D. Gans; 9.) The General Synod, by the Editor; 10.) Recent Publications.

The present number commences a new volume, and is a fitting season to subscribe for this excellent Review.—The price of subscription is $3. per year in advance. Address Reformed Church Publication Board, 54 North 6th St., Philadelphia.

For Coughs, Colds, and Throat Disorders, use "Brown's Bronchial Troches," having proved their efficacy by a test of many years. The Troches are highly recommended and prescibed by Physicians. Those exposed to sudden changes should always be supplied with "The Troches" as they give prompt relief. Owing to the good reputation and popularity of the Troches, many worthless and cheap imitations are offered, which are good for nothing. Be sure to obtain the true "Brown's Bronchial Troches." Sold everywhere.

MARRIED.

LONG—DUNNER—On the 4th inst., by Rev. J. A. Nuner, Zackariah Long to Caroline Dunner, both of Somerset county, Pa.,

DIED.

CROUSE.—On the 23d of Dec. 1869, in Bedford, Maggie J., youngest daughter of Jacob Crouse, dec'd, aged 10 years, 7 months and 17 days. "Suffer little children to come unto me and forbid them not, for of such is the Kingdom of Heaven."

HARLEY—On the 31 inst., at the house of Wm. Lamburn, in Union tp., Mrs. Margaret Harley, aged 86 years, 2 months and one day

New Advertisements.

NOTICE TO BUILDERS AND BUYERS.—The School Directors of Bedford township, will let the contracts for the erection of three school houses, one at Boydstown, one at Milltown, and one at Imler's in Dutch corner to the lowest and best bidders, on SATURDAY, the 29th day of JANUARY, 1870, at the Sheomaker Hotel in Bedford, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, on which day plan and Specifications may be seen.

They will also sell at the same time to the highest and best bidders the three old Schools Houses situate respectively in Shovers's Valley, Boydstown and Milltown. By order of the Board;

jan13w2 THOMAS GILCHRIST, Sec'y

OFFICE H. & B. T. M. R. R. CO., 417 Walnut Street, PHILADELPHIA.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Huntingdon and Broad Top Mountain Railroad and Coal Company, will be held at the office of the Company, on TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 1st, 1870, at 11 o'clock, A. M., when an election will be held for a President and twelve Directors for the ensuing year. I. P. AERTSEN, Sec'y.

jan13w3.

IS IT YOU?—To those of our patrons who have promptly called and settled their accounts, we return our thanks. There are others, however, who have carelessly neglected this duty. Is It You?—Please reflect, and if it is, remember that if your account, if of four months standing, is not closed by *Cash or Note*, before the 1st. of Feb. 1870, you will ask us for further credit after that on pain of being refused, and that we shall proceed to enforce settlement by law without further notice, we mean business. If you can't pay us, you can give your obligation to pay, and thus close your account.

jan13'70m1. G. R. OSTER & CO.

LIST OF CAUSES PUT DOWN FOR TRIAL AT FEBRUARY TERM, 1870, (14th day.)

Frederick Miller vs John McIlwaine.
Middle Woodberry tp., vs Ephraim Longenecker et al.
Sophia W. Mullin vs George Mullin's Ex'rs.
J. M. Shoemaker & Co., vs William A. Powell.
George W. Gump, Esq., vs Philip Lobsetter.

Certified January 10th, 1870.

jan13w4. JOHN P. REED, Prothy.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.—The undersigned, appointed Auditor by the Orphans' Court of Bedford county, to make distribution of the balance in the hands of Leonard Bitner, Esq., Administrator of the Estate of Daniel Meyers, dec'd will attend to the duties of his appointment, at his office in the borough of Bedford, on Tuesday the 27th day of January A. D., 1870, at 10 o'clock, A. M., where persons interested can attend if they desire.

jan13w2 EDWARD F. KERR, Auditor.

I was cured of Deafness and Catarrh by a simple remedy, and will send the receipt free. MRS. M. C. LEGGETT, Hoboken, N. Y.

jan13w4.

KILL THE DEMON of Pain. Wolcott's Pain Paint removes pain instantly, and heals old Ulcers. Wolcott's Annihilator cures Catarrh, Bronchitis and Cold in the head Sold by all Druggists, and 181 Chatham Square, N. Y. jan13w4.

W. M. LLOYD, BANKER, Transacts a General Banking Business, and makes collections on all accessible points in the United States.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, GOLD, SILVER, STERLING and CONTINENTAL EXCHANGE BOUGHT AND SOLD.

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Interest allowed on time Deposits.

jan13,'70tf.

THE REGULATOR.

W. C. GARWOOD

takes pleasure in informing the citizens of Bedford and vicinity, that he has taken The Old Store of H. F. Irvine and intends keeping nothing but the best goods at the most

REASONABLE PRICES.

Remember always to call at No. 2 ANDERSON'S Row, where you will always find W. C. GARWOOD prepared to sell as cheap as the cheapest.

BOOTS AND SHOES.
Everybody in search of Boots, Shoes and Gaiters, should call at Garwood's Regulator.

GLASSWARE.
Everybody in search of Glassware, should call at Garwood's Regulator.

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Everybody in want of Spices of any kind, should not fail to call at Garwood's Regulator.

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Men loving good Tobacco, should call at Garwood's Regulator, as he keeps the best.

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Everybody wanting good Neck-ties, Collars, &c., should call at once at Garwood's Regulator.

sept30,'69tf.

New Advertisements.

EXECUTRIX SALE OF THE FINE ARTS COLLECTION OF THE LATE THOMAS THOMPSON, ESQ.

By H. H. LEEDS & MINER, Auctioneers, Art Galleries, 817 & 819 Broadway, N. Y., commencing Monday, February 7th, and continuing day and evening until entire collection shall be sold.

This collection is believed to be the most extensive and valuable ever owned in the United States. Comprising more than a thousand pictures from European artists, from the 15th century to the present time, including many originals of great value, also many hundred Paintings from celebrated American artists.

The entire collection will be sold without reserve or limitation, to close the estate.

The Catalogue, a book of more that 100 closely printed pages, will be forwarded on receipt of 25 cents. Address the Auctioneers. dec23w4.

AGENTS WANTED *For a New Illustrated Book of great historical interest, stirring events and thrilling adventure.*

"THE RIVER OF THE WEST"

Or, Early Times in the Rocky Mountains and Oregon; with a History of the Country and Events in the Life of a Mountains-Man and Pioneer. By Frances Fuller Victor, of Oregon. An intensely interesting work, replete with humor, pathos and instruction. Now in presss. For circulars and terms, address the Publishers,

BLISS & CO., Newark, N. J.

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CHAS. A. DANA, EDITOR.

The cheapest, smartest, and best New York newspaper. Everybody likes it. Three editions DAILY, $5; SEMI-WEEKLY, $2; and WEEKLY, $1 a year. ALL THE NEWS, at half-price. Full reports of markets, agriculture, Farmers' and Fruit Growers' Clubs, and a complete story in every Weekly and Semi-weekly number. A present of valuable plants and vines to every subscriber; inducements to canvassers unsurpassed. $1,000 Life Insurance, Grand Pianos, Mowing Machines, Parlor Organs, Sewing Machines, &c., among the premiums. Specimens and lists free. Send a Dollar and try it.

L. W. ENGLAND, Publisher Sun, N. Y.

dec23w4

WOMEN OF NEW YORK; OR THE UNDER-WORLD OF THE GREAT CITY. The sins of every class of society exposed. Avoid the Railroad to ruin. Signals of danger are up. More Money In It For Live Agents Than Any Other Book. Takes three presses all the time to print fast enough. One Agent took 178 orders in 10 days. 740 pages, 45 illustrations. Price, $3 50. Agents Wanted. Address

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COMMON SENSE!!! WANTED—AGENTS. $250 per month to sell the only GENUINE IMPROVED COMMON SENSE FAMILY SEWING MACHINE.—Price only $18. Great inducements to Agents. This is the most popular Sewing Machine of the day—makes the famous "Elastic Lock Stitch"—will do any kind of work that can be done on any Machine—100,000 sold and the demand constantly increasing. Now is the time to take an Agency Send for circulars. ☞ *Beware of infringers.* ☜ Address SECOMB & CO., Boston, Mass., Pittsburgh, Pa., or St. Louis, Mo.

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For the Delicate Skin of Ladies and Children.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

SOLOMON'S CHILDREN'S UNDER CLOTHES SUPPORTER—Is the most perfect article of the kind ever offered to the public; made prettily, fits nicely, gives ease and comfort and is just what every Miss wants. Mothers interested in the comfort and health of their daughters should examine its merits. For sale by A. B. CRAMER & CO., BEDFORD, PA.

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LORILLARD'S CENTURY CHEWING TOBACCO. This brand of Fine Cut chewing tobacco has no equal or superior any where. It is without doubt the best chewing tobacco in the country.

LORILLARD'S SNUFFS have now been in general use in the United States over 110 years, and still acknowledged "the best" wherever used.

If your storekeeper does not have these articles for sale, ask him to get them; they are sold by respectable jobbers almost everywhere.

Circular of prices mailed on application.

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TO THE WORKING CLASS.—We are now prepared to furnish all classes with constant employment at home, the whole of the time or for the spare moments. Business new, light and profitable. Persons of either sex easily earn from 50c. to $5 per evening, and a proportional sum by devoting their whole time to the business. Boys and girls earn nearly as much as men. That all who see this notice may send their address, and test the business, we make this unparalleled offer To such as are not well satisfied, we will send $1 to pay for the trouble of writing. Full particulars, a valuable sample, which will do to commence work on, and a copy of *The people's Literary Companion*—one of the largest and best family newspapers published—all sent free by mail. Reader, if you want permanent, profitable work, address E. C. ALLEN & CO., Augusta Maine. dec23w4.

ASK your Doctor or Druggist for SWEET QUININE—it equals (bitter) Quinine. M'f'd by STEARNS, FARR & CO. Chemists, New York. dec23w4

$290 For first-class new 7 Octave Pianos. Sent on trial. U. S. PIANO Co. New York. dec23w4.

DR. WHITTIER, 9 Wylie St., Pittsburgh, Pa., of Union-wide reputation, treats all venereal diseases; also, seminal weakness, impotency, &c., the result of self-abuse.—Send 2 stamps for sealed pamphlet, 50 pages. No matter who failed, state case. Consultation free

PSYCHOMANCY, or SOUL CHARMING. A wonderful book; it shows how either sex can fascinate any one they wish, instantly. (All possess this power.) It teaches how to get rich. Alchemy, Dr. Dee's and Allen's Caballa, Bindings, Sorceries, Incantations, Demonology, Magic, Mesmerism, Spiritualism, Marriage Guide, and a thousand other wonders. Sent by mail for 25 cents. Address T. WILLIAM & CO., Publishers, South Seventh St., Philadelphia, Pa.

THIRTY YEARS' Experience in the Treatment of Chronic and Sexual Diseases.—A Physiological View of Marriage.—The cheapest book ever published—containing nearly 300 pages, and 130 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the human organs in a state of health and disease, with a treatise on early errors, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by a report of cases treated. A truthful adviser to the married and those contemplating marriage who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent free of postage to any address on receipt of 25 cents, in stamps or postal currency, by addressing Dr LA CROIX, No. 31 Malden Lane, Albany, N. Y. The author may be consulted upon any of the diseases upon which his books treat, either personally or by mail, and medicines sent to any part of the world. dec23w4

FALL and WINTER FASHIONS.—MRS. M. A BINDER has just arrived from Paris and London with the latest designs, personally selected from the greatest novelties; also the most elegant trimmings to be secured in Paris.

Laces, Ribbons, Velvets, Bridal-veils, Flowers, Fine Jewelry and trimmed Paper Patterns, Dress and Cloak making. Exclusive agent for Mrs. M. Work's celebrated system for cutting ladies dresses, sacques, basques, &c. N. W. corner of Seventh and Chestnut Sts., Philadelphia. [sept23m6

Legal Notices.

BEDFORD COUNTY, SS:—At an Orphans' Court held in Bedford, on the 15th day of November, A. D., 1869, before the Judges of the said Court, on motion of John P. Reed, Esq., the Court grant a rule on the heirs and legal representatives of Christian Albright, deceased, to wit:

Maria, intermarried with August Stoer; Rebecca intermarried with Harman Lepley, residing in Knox county, Ohio; Hannah intermarried with Samuel Burket; Henry, residing in Clay county, Indiana; Christiana C. Delilah, intermarried with Samuel Carpenter; Jacob L. and Samuel, all residing in Bedford county, but those above named residing in Ohio and Indiana, to be and appear at an Orphans' Court to be held at Bedford on the 14th day of February, next, to accept or refuse to take the real estate of said dec'd, at the valuation which has been valued and appraised, in pursuance of a writ of partition or valuation issued out of our said Court, and to the Sheriff of said county directed, or show cause why the same should not be sold.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and the seal of said court, at Bedford, the 26th day of November, A. D., 1869.

Attest: O. E. SHANNON, Clerk.
WM. KEYSER, Sheriff.
dec16w4

BEDFORD COUNTY, SS:—At an Orphans' Court, held at Bedford, in and for the county of Bedford, on the 5th day of November, A. D., 1869, before the Judges of the said Court: On motion of G. H. Spang, Esq., the Court grant a Rule on the heirs and legal representatives of Jacob Miller, dec'd, to wit:

Washington Miller; Jacob Miller, residing in Cumberland Valley tp; George Rice, husband of Sarah, a daughter and Emma and Steven Rice, minor children of said Sarah, residing in Allegheny county, Maryland; Ruth intermarried with Samuel Hendrickson, residing in Cumberland Valley township, Bedford county, aforesaid, John Miller residing in same place, to be and appear at an Orphans' Court to be held at Bedford, on the 14th day of February, next, to accept or refuse to take the real estate of said dec'd, at the valuation which has been valued and appraised, in pursuance of a writ of partition or valuation issued out of said court and to the said Sheriff of said county directed, or show cause why the same should not be so'd.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and the seal of said Court, at Bedford, the 26th day of November, A. D., 1869

Attest: O. E. SHAFMON, Clerk.
WM. KEYSER, Sheriff.
dec16w4.

BEDFORD COUNTY, SS:—At an Orphans' Court, held at Bedford, in and for the county of Bedford, on the 15th day of November, A. D. 1869, before the Judges of the said Court, on motion of J. W. Lingenfelter, Esquire, the Court grant a Rule on the heirs and legal representatives of Thomas Cook, late of Harrison township dec'd, to wit:

Catharine Cook, widow; James Cook, a son residing in Johnson county, Iowa; Ann Elizabeth intermarried with Jacob Fichtner, residing in Bedford county, Pa; Joseph M. Cook, residing in Bedford county, Pa; Eykiel, residing in Bedford county; Emma, a daughter intermarried with A. S. Burket, residing in Bedford county; and to the issue of William, a son, names and residence unknown, and to B. F. Tucker, husband of Delilah, a daughter now dec'd, and Joseph Calvin, Thomas Howard and Mary Catharine Tucker minor children of said Delilah, residing in Schellsburg, Bedford county, Pa; and to Cornelia Jane, a minor of Mary C. Cook, dec'd, who was a daughter of Thomas Cook, residing in Bedford county, to be and appear at an Orphans' Court to be held at Bedford, on the 14th day of February, our next, to accept or refuse to take the real estate of said dec'd, at the valuation issued out of our said Court, and to the Sheriff of said county directed, or show cause why the same should not be sold.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and the seal of said county at Bedford, the 25th day of November, Anno Domino, 1869.

Attest: O. E. SHANNON, Clerk.
MM KEYSER, Sheriff.
dec16w4

TRUSTEE ACCOUNT for confirmation at February Term of the Orphans' Court of Bedfoad county, 15th February, 1870.

The account of John T. Keagy, Esq., Trustee for the sale of the real estate of Henry Brant, late of Cumberland Valley township, dec'd.

dec16w6. JNO. P. REED, Reg't.

$155 A month made by agents selling OLIVE LOGAN'S great work, BEFORE THE FOOTLIGHTS AND BEHIND THE SCENES. The most spicy, rapid selling book out. 19,000 ordered the first month. Agents can secure field and a $2.00 out-fit free, by cutting this out and addressing PARMELLE & CO., Publishers, Phila., Pa. and Middletown, Conn. [dec23w4

GLAD TIDINGS TO CONSUMPTIVES—A grateful father will send to all who wish it, the directions by which his daughter, after being given up by physicians and despaired of by her father, was restored from CONFIRMED CONSUMPTION to perfect health, without use of medicine. Sent free Address

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Specimens of the paper, prospectus, and blanks for names, sent free. Terms, $3 a year; $1 50 for 6 months. Discount to Clubs. A book of importance to all about to apply for patents sent free. Write for full particulars concerning prizes and patents, to MUNN & CO.,

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dec23w4 13 Washington Street, Boston.

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$30 HINKLEY KNITTING MACHINES.—The most perfect machine yet invented. Will widen and narrow, turn a heel, or point the toe. It will knit plain or ribbed. It will knit stockings, drawers, shirts, hoods, comforters, mittens, &c., &c. It is cheap, simple and durable. It sets up its own work, uses but one needle, and requires no adjusting whatever. It will do the same work that the Lamb machine will do, and costs less than half as much, and has not the tenth part of the machinery to get out of order. Circulars and samples mailed free on application. Agents wanted. All machines guaranteed. STRAW & MORTON, Gen'l Agents. No. 20, Sixth St., Pittsburg, Pa.

nov25'69y1

FRESH GARDEN, FRUIT, HERB, TREE, SHRUB and EVERGREEN SEEDS, with directions for culture, prepaid by mail. The most complete and judicious assortment in the country. Agents wanted.

25 Sorts of either for $1.00; prepaid by mail. Also Small Fruits, Plants, Bulbs, all the new Potatoes, &c., prepaid by mail. 4 lbs. Early Rose Potato, prepaid, for $1 00. Conover's Colossal Asparagus, $3 per 100; $25 per 1000, prepaid. New hardy fragrant everblooming Japan Honeysuckle, 50 cts. each, prepaid. True Cape Cod Cranberry, for upland or lowland culture, $1.00 per 100, prepaid, with directions.—Priced Catalogue to any address, gratis; also trade list. Seeds on Commission.

B. M. WATSON, Old Colony Nurseries and Seed Warehouse, Plymouth, Mass. Established in 1842. jan6m4.

TANNERY FOR SALE OR RENT.—The subscriber offers for sale or rent, his Tannery, with Bark Mill and Tools; also his fine store room for rent. Possession given on the 1st of April, 1870. This property is located in the borough of Schellsburg, Bedford county, an excellent location for both store and tannery. For further particulars, address

JOHN S. SCHELL,
jan6m3. Schellsburg, Pa.

BEDFORD HOUSE FOR SALE OR RENT—Possession given at any time between this date and the 1st of April, 1870. For further particulars inquire of

nov25'69tf J. J. SHOEMAKER

Sales.

VALUABLE LAND FOR SALE—The undersigned offers for sale the following valuable bodies of land:

THREE CHOICE TRACTS OF LAND, containing 160 acres each, situated on the Illinois Central Railroad, in Champaign county, State of Illinois, 8 miles from the city of Urbana, and one mile from Rentual Station on said Railroad. Two of the tracts adjoin, and one of them has a never failing pond of water upon it The city of Urbana contains about 4,000 inhabitants. Champaign the greatest wheat growing county in Illinois.

Also—*One-fourth of a tract of land*, situated in Broad Top township, Bedford county, containing about 45 acres, with all the coal veins of Broad Top running through it.

Also—*Three Lots in the town of Coalmont*, Huntingdon county.

Jan 26, '66-tf F. C. REAMER

VALUABLE FARM AT PRIVATE SALE.—The subscriber offers for sale a good improved farm, situate in Snake Spring township, Bedford county, Pa, two miles from Mt. Dallas Station, on the Huntingdon and Broadtop Railroad, containing 230 acres Limestone land, about 180 acres cleared and under good fence (800 panels post fence), and the balance well timbered, having thereon a good large Frame House, large Bank Barn and all necessary out-buildings, 3 never-failing Springs of water, 3 Orchards, 2 good tenant houses and a good Saw Mill. The above mansion farm is in a good state of cultivation, and is well calculated for 2 farms.

For farther particulars, address the subscriber,

HENRY HERSHBERGER,
jan6m3* Bloody Run, Pa.

PUBLIC SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.—On MONDAY, FEB. 7th, 1870, the undersigned, Adm'r of the estate of Wm. Frazier, late of Juniata tp., dec'd, by virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Bedford county, will sell at public sale, on the premises, all that farm and Tract of Land, of which said dec'd died seized, situate in the township of Juniata, aforesaid, containing 365 acres, 26 perches, about 50 acres cleared, having thereon erected a dwelling house and barn and necessary outbuildings, with an orchard thereon; adjoining lands of the undersigned, Samuel Flegle, Wm. Kinsey, James Burns, Wm. McKinney and Jonas Shultz. Terms: one third to remain a charge upon the premises during the lifetime of the widow, the interest payable annually to her, and at her death the principal to the heirs, one third in hand at confirmation of sale, and the remaining third in two equal annual payments thereafter. Sale to begin at 10 o'clock, A. M., of said day. Possession will be given at once.

jan6w4. JAMES W. FRAZIER, Adm'r.

THE ONLY RELIABLE CURE FOR DYSPEPSIA IN THE KNOWN WORLD.

Dr. Wishart's Great American Dyspepsia Pills and Pine Tree Tar Cordial are a positive and infallable cure for Dyspepsia in its most aggravated form, and no matter of how long standing. They penetrate the secret abode of this terrible disease, and exterminate to it, root and branch, forever.

They alleviate more agony and silent suffering than tongue can tell.

They are noted for curing the most desperate and hopeless cases, when every known means fail to afford relief.

No form of Dyspepsia or Indigestion can resist their penetrating power,

DR. WISHART'S PINE TREE TAR CORDIAL.

It is the vital principle of the Pine Tree obtained by a peculiar process in the distillation of the tar, by which, its highest medical properties are retained. It invigorates the digestive organs and restores the appetite. It strengthens the debilitated system. It purifies and enerches the blood, and expels from the system the corruption which scrofula breeds on the lungs. It dissolves the mucus or phlegm which stops the air passages of the lungs Its healing principle acts upon the irritated surface of the lungs and throat, penetrating to each diseased part, relieving pain and subduing inflammation. It is the result of years of study and experiment, and it is offered to the afflicted with positive assurance of its power to cure the following diseases if the patient has not too long delayed a resort to the means of cure:

Consumption of the Lungs, Cough, Sore Throat and Breast, Bronchitis, Liver Complaint, Blind and Bleeding Piles, Asthma, Whooping Cough, Diptheria, &c.

A medical expert, holding honorable collegiate diplomas, devotes his entire time to the examination of patients at the office parlors. Associated with him are three consulting physicians of acknowledged eminence, whose services are given to the public free of charge.

This opportunity is offered by no other institution in the country.

Letters from any part of the country, asking advice, will be promptly and gratuitously responded to. Where convenient, remittances should take the shape of

DRAFTS OR POST OFFICE ORDERS.

Price of Wishart's American Dyspepsia Pills, $1 a box. Sent by mail on receipt of price.

Price of Wishart's Pine Tree Tar Cordial, $1.50 a bottle, or $11 per dozen. Sent by express.

All communications should be addressed

L. Q. C. WISHART, M. D.,
No. 232 North Second street,
dec16m3. Philadelphia.

AYER'S CATHARTIC PILLS,

For all the purposes of a Laxative Medicine.

Perhaps no one Medicine is so universally required by everybody as a cathartic, nor was ever any before so universally adopted into use, in every country and among all classes, as this mild but efficient purgative Pill. The obvious reason is, that it is a more reliable and far more effectual remedy than any other. Those who have tried it, know that it cured them; those who have not, know that it cures their neighbors and friends, and all know that what it does once it does always—that it never fails through any fault or neglect of its composition We have thousands upon thousands of certificates of their remarkable cures of the following complaints, but such cures are known in every neighborhood, and we need not publish them. Adapted to all ages and conditions in all climates; containing neither calomel or any deleterious drug, they may be taken with safety by anybody. Their sugar coating preserves them ever fresh and makes them pleasant to take, while being purely vegetable no harm can arise from their use in any quantity.

They operate by their powerful influence on the internal viscera to purify the blood and stimulate it into healthy action—remove the obstructions of the stomach, bowels, liver, and other organs of the body, restoring their irregular action to health, and by correcting, wherever they exist, such derangements as are the first origin of disease.

Minute directions are given in the wrapper on the box, for the following complaints, which these Pills rapidly cure:—

For DYSPEPSIA or INDIGESTION, LISTLESSNESS, LANGUOR and L

(Continued from 1st page.)

islative branches of the government, for the want of properly recorded statistical information, relating to the development and growth of the resources of the Commonwealth. It is impossible for any State officer to report the actual or even the approximate amount of any of our great natural resources, and it cannot be ascertained from year to year the amount of coal mined, petroleum produced, lumber cut or iron manufactured, without special reference to those who have charge of the industries growing out of these products. At very little cost and labor, statistics relating to all these objects could be gathered and annually embraced in a report to be made to, and published by the Legislature. The value of such information would be of incalculable importance in an official way, as well as in the general business of the country. It would stimulate competition, exhibit the inexhaustible materials within our borders, and give our people and others, a more perfect idea of our wealth and resources. The recommendation made last year for the establishment of a desk for the collection and preservation of statistics relative to exports and imports, agriculture, manufactures, coal, iron, oil, lumber, &c., and for the collection of mineralogical and geological specimens, and other things that may be deemed appropriate to such a department, is respectfully renewed, with the suggestion that the duties be attached to the office of the Librarian and his Assistant, with a reasonable increase of compensation, and an appropriation for the same.

Prison Discipline.

In accordance with a law approved April 13, 1867, Mahlon H. Dickinson, Esq., of Philadelphia, was appointed "to visit, for philanthrophic purposes, the prisons and almshouses in the various counties of the Commonwealth." His second report which is herewith presented, embraces a vast amount of useful information, and will be found highly interesting and worthy of mature consideration. It will be seen that while some of our county prisons have been constructed and are being conducted with strict regard to the proper objects of punishment, others are utterly unfit for any such purposes, and are a disgrace and reproach to a civilized age and a Christian people. The Commissioner, in regard to some of these, describes them "as being unsafe, where prisoners could not be held unless loaded with chains, where the sexes were not separated, where there was no discipline, or any effort made towards the moral or religious improvement of the inmates; the buildings totally unfit for the purposes of a prison; and where the prisoners become schooled in vice, and even ually graduated prepared for a life of lawlessness." In some of the prisons the cells are represented as contracted dungeons, into which not a ray of sunshine or a draft of pure air can enter, and in which a human being could not possibly live through a lengthy term of sentence. And in still others, in consequence of the want of proper accommodations, all classes of criminals, from the most hardened and aged to the youth of tender years, are permitted to congregate, and indulge in card playing, profanity, and almost every species of immorality and crime. Under such circumstances, reformation, which is the grand object of divine, and should be of all human laws and punishments, is rendered impossible; whilst hideous lessons of vice are taught and learned, to be practiced when future opportunity occurs. This is all wrong, and a remedy for the evil should by all means be applied. No community has a moral or legal right to inflict punishment as a mere retaliatory measure, or in such a manner as to endanger the health and life of the criminal, to deaden him to all the better sensibilities of his nature, and to absolutely harden him to the commission of crime.

The commissioners appointed "to inquire into the various systems of prison discipline, as practiced in other States and countries, as compared with what is known as the Penn-sylvania system," will submit you their report at an early day, from which you will learn that the capacity of our penitentiaries is at present competent for the safe keeping and proper punishment of all offenders of the higher grades, and that work houses and houses of correction are needed for those whose crimes are of a more trivial character, and whose reformation and future usefulness may be accomplished by a humane system of discipline, such as will be recommended.

The Judiciary.

Communications have been received from various parts of the State, representing that the present judicial force is inadequate for the purposes designed. Since the number of judges was fixed, the business of the courts has greatly increased, with our rapidly expanding population, and the multiplication of commercial and business operations of our growing Commonwealth. How far relief should be afforded is well worthy of careful consideration.

In one district of the Supreme Court, over seven hundred new cases have been docketed within one year. Many of these involve very large amounts, and important legal principles; and their proper consideration imposes upon the judges great labor and responsibility. In the other districts of this court the argument lists are also becoming so crowded that it is impossible to dispose of the business with that promptness and intelligence demanded by the public interests; and especially, with one of the judges, as now required by law, assigned to duty in the court of *nisi prius* at Philadelphia. I therefore earnestly recommend an additional judge for this court, believing it a public necessity, in justice to the many suitors, and to the judges who have more work than should be required of the present number of men, let them be ever so laborious and efficient.

Boundary Line.

In obedience to "an act to settle, determine and locate the southern boundary line of the Commonwealth," approved March 20, 1869, I appointed James Worrall, Esq., of Harrisburg, and Strickland Kneass, Esq., of Philadelphia, both civil engineers, Commissioners on the part of Pennsylvania, to act "in conjunction with like Commissioners on the part of the State of Delaware."

The Governor of that State was promptly furnished with a copy of the act, and informed of the appointment of Commissioners under it, and his co-operation invited. But, so far as I am advised, no action of any kind has been taken by Delaware on the subject; and consequently the work contemplated by the act above referred to has not been performed.

Your special attention is invited to the report of our Commissioners, which is here with communicated.

In Memoriam.

It is eminently proper that special notice should be taken of the decease of such persons as have occupied prominent positions in, and rendered distinguished services to the State. Conspicuous among these were Hon. Joseph Ritner and Hon. David R. Porter, both of whom died during the present administration. During their eventful lives they shared largely in the public confidence and regard, and filled many posts of honor, trust and responsibility, including that of Governor, with distinguished fidelity and patriotism. They were conspicuously identified with all the grave and important questions of State policy and administration, through the eventful period in which they lived, and contributed largely to shape and strengthen the firm foundations of our Commonwealth, upon which others have been enabled to build securely. They have passed away, ripe in years and full of honors; and it is respectfully submitted whether it be not proper for the Legislature to take some appropriate notice of the lamented death of these two distinguished public servants.

Pardons.

It has grown into a custom to regard an application for Executive clemency as an indispensable part of the machinery of criminal justice. Because the Executive is invested with the power to pardon, it is by many supposed that he has not only the right, but that it is his duty to examine into every allegation of error, and give a favorable response to every application; and hence, petitions for pardon are becoming so numerous that the mere examination of them is exhaustive of a large amount of valuable time; at least an hour in each case, exclusive of the time occupied in correspondence with the judges, district attorneys and other parties. Criminals are no sooner convicted, than their friends, and other interested parties, who seem to think that it is the Governor's constitutional duty to nullify the laws instead of seeing that they are faithfully executed, prepare a raid upon him, and employ in their importunities for pardon every device that human ingenuity can suggest; and if but a tithe of the representations set forth were believed, one would be led to suppose that our courts are daily guilty of the grossest blunders, and that justice is far more blind than she has ever been painted by the most skillful artist.

During the year ending December 31, 1869, there have been fifteen hundred and fifty applications for pardon, of which sixty-two, or four per cent., were granted, eleven hundred and eight rejected, and three hundred and eighty are still under advisement.

For some reason, not easily understood, it seems that public sentiment has become perverted on this important subject of pardons. The framers of our government, as I understand it, never contemplated or intended an indiscriminate use of the pardoning power. It was only designed for the correction of manifest errors or oppressions, palpable mistakes, cases of after-discovered evidence, and others of exceptional character. Both the theory of our government and public policy require that the pardoning power should be kept within these reasonable limits; and not be made an instrument to defeat the execution of the laws and the administration of public justice. All ordinary cases, therefore, are wholly outside of, and in conflict with, the principle on which Executive clemency should be based; and none such should be presented for consideration. It is earnestly hoped the public will understand and act in accordance with this view of the subject, as due alike of Executive and a proper regard for the execution of the laws.

National Affairs.

Having laid before you a general survey of the affairs and condition of the State, which relate to the common welfare, it affords me also the highest gratification to add that the amicable intercourse and pleasant relations which have so long existed between the government of Pennsylvania and the government of all the other States of the Union, "to preserve, protect and defend" these fundamental principles of humanity, equal rights and equal justice to all, universal freedom and a united country, is greatly strengthened.

The general relations of the National Government, as set forth in the recent annual message of the President, continue to be "peace at home and without entangling alliances abroad;" the reconstruction of the States lately in rebellion is being rapidly accomplished—the revenues are faithfully collected—the National debt is being liquidated, at the rate of about one hundred million dollars per annum, and repudiation has been emphatically repudiated. A strict and uncompromising adherence to this policy by a prudent and economical administration has already restored the National character to the fullest confidence in the minds, not only of our countrymen but of foreigners, and has allayed all spirit of discontent that might have been dangerous to the stability of our institutions.

There is another subject also of National importance claiming our attention, because it directly affects the industrial operations in which Pennsylvania is so largely interested. Movements, characterized with the greatest energy, are now being made by those interested in free trade, to induce Congress to take such action as will permit the free introduction of steel, iron and iron materials for ship buildings, and many other modifications of the tariff laws. Should such efforts be successful, the result must prove disastrous to the great coal, iron and other interests of our State, diminishing the production of iron and other manufactured articles, and consequently the consumption of coal, and be destructive to our valuable home markets. It would also prove disastrous to many of our capitalists and working people—depriving them of all reasonable prospects of future activity and remunerating wages—and bring our producers into a ruinous competition with pauper labor from abroad. So far as the present system affords protection to the manufactures, labor and products of Pennsylvania, it is obligatory upon us to use all honorable means to prevent any reduction of existing duties. Our miners, laborers and manufacturers should not be thrown out of employment by the proposed change of duties on foreign imports, which has always heretofore resulted in the prostration of every department of trade, labor and business, and entailed upon us the manifold evils of National, State and individual bankruptcy. We owe it as a duty to our constituents to instruct our Senators and request our Representatives in Congress to oppose all such attempts. For the same reasons we should oppose any reciprocity treaties by which the people of Canada can gain advantages over our own lumbermen, farmers and other producers, within our limits.

While acknowledging the rightful constitutional authority of the General Government to dispose of all questions relative to national affairs, and while in no manner seeking to interfere with the exercise of that authority, I cannot refrain from alluding to the fact, that for more than a year, a brave people in Cuba have been struggling for their independence against great odds, in the face of barbarities and atrocities which will forever be a foul blot upon the history of Spain. We should indeed be unmindful of humanity and of the greatness of our nationality, if we omitted to notice this patriotic effort by the Cubans to throw off the Spanish yoke, and like our own ancestors, "to assume among the powers of the earth the separate and equal station to which nature and nature's God entitle them." The new organization has abolished slavery, and attested its right not only to our sympathy, but to recognition, by the vigor and determination of its resistance to the oppressions of the mother country. Almost from the beginning of our National Government, Congress has furnished numerous precedents for the action here indicated, even when the people struggling for liberty were not upon the American continent. They recognized Greece in her efforts to establish her nationality against Turkish oppression. The same spirit prevailed not only towards Poland, Italy and Hungary, but to Ireland in all her movements to regain her long lost nationality. These countries had the unmistakable sympathy of the people of the United States, and our public men, in every branch of the government, never hesitated to speak in their defence. In the case of the French revolution, the statesman of America gave every encouragement to the people of that country to establish a Republican form of Government. Upon this continent there are numerous instances of active sympathies with the struggles of the people for liberty in various nations. In the case of Texas, during her conflict with Mexico, she not only had our undisguised friendship, but obtained our recognition of her independent nationality, and soon afterwards she was annexed to our great sisterhood of States.

It is in singular contrast with these historic precedents, that the people of Cuba have as yet received no national encouragement or recognition, while they are imitating the example of our fathers, who, as colonists, struck down the hand which oppressed them, and established for themselves a free and independent government. There is no question but that the patriots of Cuba have the warm and emphatic sympathy of a great majority of the people of this and other States, and I but give utterance to what is an abiding sentiment among the masses, when I declare a hearty sympathy with the people of that Island now endeavoring to cast off the yoke of oppression fastened so long upon them by an intolerant government. The gem of the Antilles of right belongs to republican rule, and is, to all intents and purposes, covered by the Monroe doctrine, so that whatever recognition the government might extend to republicans of Cuba, it would only amount to the practical enforcement of what our nation has so long advanced in theory. Cuba is an American island. Geographically it belongs to the United States. Its acquisition has been a leading principle with many of our ablest statesmen from an early period in our history. Jefferson, Madison, Adams, Clay, Van Buren, Buchanan and many others advocated the incorporation of Cuba into the Union. It is hoped the time will soon come, if it has not already arrived, when by the enunciation of a prompt and decided policy a brave people may be recognized as independent, and the cause of republican principles receive new encouragement.

The management of our national finances is one of the most delicate and important questions now under consideration by the American people, and while it is not my intention to offer any plan to settle a matter which seems to give so much trouble to many of our most experienced financiers, a few suggestions may not be out of place.

It will be remembered that by the establishment of our National banks, the best and safest paper currency that ever existed in this nation has been afforded. Great caution should therefore be taken not to mar a system that has been so generally beneficial. When the government established the National banks, our State banks were taxed out of existence and destroyed as such, but in many instances they were renewed by the solemn enactment of Congress, under whose supervision they were promised a just, kind and fostering care. It seems unjust, therefore, that the government should propose to withdraw a part of their circulation from them and give it to new ones to be organized where none now exist. If new banks should be created wherever they may be required, they should receive their circulation from an increase of the amount now authorized by law. The circulation to be the same as the banks now have, and on the same kind of securities. In my opinion, a policy of expansion of the currency should be adopted that will give ease and comfort to the people, and that will cheer up and re assure our business men and put the wheels of commerce, manufactures and labor in full operation. It will prevent a decline in the revenues derived from the tariff and internal taxation, and will save thousands of citizens from the crushing effects of contraction. As a part of the same policy, there should be no hesitation about the abandonment of the idea of reducing the currency by the adoption of any plan to curtail the amount of legal tenders now in circulation.

The constant and natural approach to specie payments is the only safe mode, in my opinion, to accomplish that desirable end. Any compulsory law that may be enacted will in all probability be a failure. I do not hesitate to say that the contraction of the currency at this time would be productive of great injury, both to individuals and to the general interest of the Nation. Let there be a liberal encouragement of railroads, manufactures and every project that will afford employment and compensation to our toiling millions. Encourage a vigorous collection of the revenues on luxuries. Maintain a strong treasury, with gold sufficient to keep a check upon those who might be disposed to disturb the natural tendency towards specie payments, or for the purposes of speculation. There should be a steady but moderate reduction of the National debt, a funding of the present six per cent. five twenty bonds in others, at a lower rate of interest, not by compulsion but by fair dealing, and the establishing of a sinking fund, at such a rate as will pay off the debt in about thirty years. We shall then not only find the business of the country reviving, but our business men ready to expand their operations with the greatest encouragement.

The foregoing are the only subjects connected with State and National affairs that I have deemed of sufficient importance to offer for your consideration at the present time; and I conclude by expressing the hope that your session will be marked by harmony among yourselves and the members of the several State Departments, and your deliberations result in lasting benefit to the Commonwealth.

JNO. W. GEARY.

EXECUTIVE CHAMBER, *Harrisburg, January 5, 1870.*

Attorneys at Law.

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Medical.

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MIDDLETON'S

WONDERFUL PAIN CURE

A sure remedy for Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Lumbago, Growing Pains, Sprains, Bruises, Stiffnes, of the Joints and all similar diseases.

This wonderful remedy is composed entirely of vegetable ingredients. There are no injurious substances used in its manufacture.

For assurance of its excellent properties, read the following certificates:

BEDFORD, May 8, 1869.

I take great pleasure in giving my testimony to the value of "Middleton's Wonderful Pain Cure." I have been a martyr to Rheumatism For two months previous to Feb. 25th, last, I was suffering intensely with pain so severe, that during all that time I had not one night of comfortable sleep. I could not put my hands to my face, could not comb my own hair, nor feed myself; but after having the Pain Cure applied once, I found relief enough to give me comfortable sleep, and with its steady use, I continued to get better, and now at the end of ten weeks from its first application, I have comparatively free use of my hands, sleep well and can attend to business. It has done me more good than all other medicines I have ever used put together, and I cheerfully give this certificate of its value.

ELI M. FISHER.

BEDFORD, April 14, 1869.

Mr. W. W. Middleton,

This is to certify that I was taken with Rheumatism, in my right shoulder, on the evening of the 8th inst., so that I was unable to raise my hand to my face. I got some of your Pain Cure and applied it twice, and was entirely relieved. I would recommend to every one who suffers with Rheumatism to give it a trial and be cured.

Yours &c., A. F. MILLER.

BEDFORD, May 17, 1869.

Mr. Middleton,

DEAR SIR:—I have used several bottles of your medicine in my family, and find it to be all you claim for it. Yours, truly,

JOHN HAFER.

BEDFORD, May 13, 1869.

This is to certify that I have used "Middleton's Pain Cure," for Rheumatism, and was very much benefited by it. JOHN HARRIS.

BEDFORD, May 18, 1869

This is to certify that I have used Middleton's Liniment, for the Rheumatism which I had in my right shoulder so bad that I could not get my hand to my head without great pain, and after a few applications was entirely relieved.

L. F. DART.

BEDFORD, May 1, 1869.

Mr Middleton,

Dear Sir:—Mrs. Bowser was in much suffering for some four weeks with Rheumatism, and got some of your Pain Cure, and the first night I applied it it eased the pain; and after keeping on using it for two weeks, she was restored to health. I feel it to be my duty, as it is a pleasure, to write this recommendation for the benefit of others. JACOB BOWSER

BEDFORD, May 16 1869.

Mr W. W. Middleton:

Sir—I procured a bottle of your Liniment for Rheumatism, and it gives me great pleasure in saying that after using it for two days, my rheumatism was completely relieved My sister was suffering, at the same time, with Inflamatory Rheumatism in her right hand and wrist—after using it for several days she was relieved. I consider it the best remedy I ever heard of.

JOHN KEEFE

BEDFORD, May 24, 1869.

This is to certify that I have used one bottle of Middleton's Liniment for Rheumatism, and think it a good cure, and would recommend it to all persons that are afflicted with the above disease.

AUGUSTUS CARVER.

BEDFORD, May 26, 1869.

Mr. Middleton:

Sir—I procured one bottle of your medicine and used one-half of it for Rheumatism, which effected a permanent cure up to this time. I cannot hesitate in saying that it is the best remedy I ever used. A. B. CARN.

This excellent PAIN CURE is prepared only by W. W. MIDDLETON, Bedford, Pa., to whom all orders for the medicine should be addressed.
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R. V. LEO & CO.,

CABINET-MAKERS,

Bedford, Pa,

respectfully announce to the public, that they keep constantly on hand and manufacture to order,

FURNITURE OF ALL KINDS,

Of every grade of quality and price, including

SOFAS,
PARLOR TABLES,
PARLOR CHAIRS,
DRESSING BUREAUS,
BOOK CASES,
BEDSTEADS,
DINING TABLES,
COMMON CHAIRS,
WARDROBES,
&c., &c., &c.

☞ COFFINS, made to order on the shortest notice and a hearse in constant readiness to attend funerals. Particular attention is given to this department.

J. H. RUSH & CO'S MARBLE WORKS.

The undersigned, announce that they are prepared to furnish TOMB-STONES, of the finest quality of marble and of superior workmanship, MARBLE MANTLES, SLABS FOR TABLES, and everything in the marble line. Orders may be left at either of the shops of

J. H. RUSH & CO., or
May7,'69yr. R. V. LEO & CO.

CITIZENS' CO-OPERATIVE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY

OF BEDFORD, PA.

Incorporated, March, 1869, by Special Act of Legislature of Pennsylvania.

This company is organized on the Co-operative Mutual Plan.

The membership fee is graded according to the age of the applicant, and is lower than other mutual companies.

The payment of the membership fee entitles the member to a policy.

Every member in this company has a